THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 148. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

RUTGERS COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.

The Cincinnati Sængerfest.

Horrible Effect of Jealousy.

Young Woman Cut to Pieces.

Methodist National Camp Meeting.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Young Woman Literally Cut to Pieces by a Jealous Lover—Letter of the Murderer.

From the Elko (Nevada) *Independent* of a recent date we take the following fearful story:—

In the long catalogue of crimes, but few if any cases equal the one perpetrated in this town on last Sunday morning, about 3 o'clock, in point of recklessness, horror, and brutality. A young woman named Annie McManus, but who was familiarly known here by the name of Dolly, who has been engaged as a waiter-girl in a saloon for some two months past, was most inhumanly attacked, and dreadfully cut with a knife,

RECEIVING SIXTY-FIVE WOUNDS,

from the effects of which she died on Monday afternoon. It appears from her statements, and by letters found among his effects, that the murderer's name is Bernard J. Cosgrove, and that he had followed Dolly from San Francisco with the avowed intention of murdering her. Cosgrove arrived in Elko some ten days ago, since which time he compelled Dolly to live with him, and most of the time kept her locked up in her room, carrying the key in his pocket. On Saturday he received $40 from his mother in San Francisco, to enable him to return home, which was accompanied with an affectionate letter from one of his family. During that day and night he was engaged in gambling until he lost his money, when he became morose and ugly, and finally endeavored to steal money from the dice-board. G. M. Banks, a policeman, who happened to be on hand, took him away and escorted him up Fourth street towards his room. When about half way home the man thanked the officer and said he could find the place without difficulty Banks sauntered round for a few moments, when he heard the

CRY OF "MURDER!"

and piercing shrieks from the direction of the room occupied by the parties. He immediately went to the house, where he found the door locked, and was obliged to break it open. On entering the house he found

THE WALLS AND BED BESPATTERED WITH BLOOD,

and the murderer escaped. The inhuman wretch had taken to the sagebrush, but his track had been watched. Sheriff Fitch and deputy and others were awakened, and started in pursuit. By the assistance of a dog that took his track the man was discovered, and in the assault upon him the dog was badly cut in the neck and shoulder. The man was found lying on the ground, apparently dead. In his hand was found a dagger, covered with long, black hair and blood. The prisoner could not be made to speak while being taken to prison, but was sulky and obstinate.

FATAL TERMINATION.

At 7 o'clock on Sunday morning the woman was informed that it was impossible for her to live, and if she had any requests to make to do so. She directed that a telegram be sent to her father, in San Francisco, and requested the attendance of a priest, and that she might be buried respectably. Upon being questioned as to who cut her, and why it was done, she replied, "Barney stabbed me, but I do not know what for." Her suffering was terrible, the breath oozing out of four wounds at every respiration, until Monday afternoon at 5 o clock, when her spirit passed away.

LETTER FOUND ON THE MURDERER.

In the prisoner's pocket was found the following letter addressed to Mrs. Ann Cosgrove, San Francisco:—

"ELKO, June 4, 1870.—Dear, Dear Mother:—Forgive me for what I am about to do, as I am mad and cannot help it. I think I am the most miserable creature on the earth. I loved this woman better than life; but she has proven false to me, and must die. I have no desire to live—for I could not without her—and I cannot live and think that she was giving her affections to another. Forgive me, mother, and God bless you all. Try and keep my unhappy fate from the children. Good-by, and God bless you.

"Your affectionate boy, BARNEY.

"P. S.—Somebody will please be good enough to send my valise to my mother; also, my picture.

"I will kill Annie to-night. Her letters to me are in my valise. Read them, and then say if I am to blame. Good-by to the world.

"BERNARD J. COSGROVE,
"Born in Australia, 13th of August, 1843."

"Send this to my mother, and may God comfort her. I cannot write any more, as it drives me crazy. "BERNARD.

"The money you sent me I gambled and lost. Forgive your son, and pray for BARNEY."

CHURCH IN THE WOODS.

The Methodist National Camp Meeting—Preparations for an Immense Gathering.

The National Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church will begin its fourth annual session at the camp-meeting grounds in Hamil on, Massachusetts, to-day, and continue until July 1. Of the Association and the preparations for the occasion the Boston *Journal* says:—

"It is composed of some of the leading ministers of the Methodist denomination. From present appearances the meeting will be very largely attended one hundred and fifty tents having already arrived on the ground from Baltimore, and numerous delegations having promised to come on from New York, Philadelphia and other large cities, while Maine will send a host. Every accommodation will be provided for the crowd, however, and already the Association has put up five hundred tents, in addition to the forty-five immense ones of their own. Of course fine weather is heartily wished for, but even if heavy rains fall, the services can still go on, a mammoth tent, capable of accommodating some fifteen hundred persons, having been provided and placed on the top of the hill. It will be dedicated on Wednesday next.

"The improvements that have been made in the grounds since last year have been very great. Except when the weather was too severe to allow of work being done out of doors, some few men have been employed since the last camp-meeting in preparing new avenues, removing buildings, or putting up new ones. Perhaps the greatest improvement or accommodation is that made by the Eastern Railroad Company, who have laid a branch line to within a few yards of the gate, and have erected a handsome depot two hundred feet in length, with offices at each end, capable of sheltering one thousand persons.

"Of the whole forty acres under the control of the Asbury Camp Meeting Association very little will remain unoccupied for the next few weeks. Plans have been made for the laying out of a park, the lunch department has been removed and placed in a locality where it will be in better keeping with the appearance of the grounds, several elegant two-story Swiss cottages have been erected, and every arrangement has been made for accommodation, provided the symmetry of the present arrangements were not interfered with.

"The victualing department, under the charge of a committee, is considerably enlarged, and now about three thousand a day can be provided with dinner, without any crowding. Besides this number, however, about six hundred more can be provided for in the lunch department, and there are also some grocery and baker's stores where provisions can be procured and cooked by private parties. The kitchen, enlarged and generally 'fixed over,' is now one of the handsomest buildings on the grounds, and is capable of more than double the amount of work being performed in it than last year.

"There has been a new avenue opened up from the railroad depot to the centre of the grounds. The auditorium has been carefully graded, provided with new seats, with sloping backs, and altogether very comfortable, and capable of accommodating four thousand persons. The pavilion from whence speeches, etc., will be made is also remodelled.

"A high picket fence encloses the grounds. The gates will be closed every night at half-past 10 o'clock, and re-opened at 5 o'clock in the morning. Persons who intend to pass Sundays with the association will have to be within the enclosure before half-past 10 o'clock on the Saturday, as the gates will be closed all day Sunday. It is purposed by those having control of the meeting to have the Sabbath strictly and religiously observed."

GHOULS IN CONNECTICUT.

The Corpses of the Poor to be Chopped up in the Yale Medical College—The Bill which the Yale Professors are Smuggling Through the Legislature.

From the Meriden Recorder.

Our faithful correspondent in New Haven sent us for Saturday's daily a draft of the bill now before the Legislature which in effect, were it adopted, would revive the old "Boil Up Law." Some of our older readers will remember something about that law and the excitement which attended its enactment. Old residents of New Haven have not forgotten the mob that assembled to tear down the Medical College, where, it was reported, the cellars were filled with dead bodies awaiting dissection. Possibly a similar scene may be enacted there should the bill now before the Legislature pass.

The main provision of the "Boil Up Law" was that on the death of any person whose interment should be at the expense of the State, or of any town within the State, if no friends appear to claim the body and give it burial, the authorities might on application give it to the physicians for dissection. The law was a very odious one, particularly to the poor. It was enacted by the Democrats, and the Whigs used it very effectively against the Democracy, pledging themselves to repeal it when they obtained the power. The law was enacted in 1833, and bears the signature of Henry W. Edwards, as Governor, Ebenezer Stoddard, Lieutenant Governor, Samuel Ingham, Speaker of the House. The next year the Whigs were successful, electing Samuel A. Foot, of Cheshire, Governor, and, in accordance with their promises one of their first acts was to repeal the odious law.

The law now proposed is quite as infamous in its character as the old one, and the action of its friends in trying to prevent the people from knowing anything about the measure shows that they so regard it themselves. By it the body of any deceased person whose friends are not near enough to claim it within twenty-four hours belongs to the physicians if the authorities are willing to give it to them, and if the friends are near enough, but fail to make demand for the body, it can be given up for dissection.

In many cases it would be impossible for the friends of a deceased person to be notified of his death within twenty-four hours, to say nothing of their being able to reach the State within that time, and they might arrive just in time to have the "privilege" of witnessing the last operation on the dissecting table. It might, however, be a great "comfort" for them to know that the humane law would allow them to receive the sacred portions of the body upon making polite demand on the doctors.

A Legislature which should enact such a law would be justly denounced by everybody who cares for the friendless, and the law would be used against any political party that could have prevented its enactment and yet failed to prevent it.

THE INFAMOUS BILL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened.

Section 1. It shall be lawful in cities for the Mayors thereof to deliver to the professors and teachers in chartered medical colleges in this State, and for said professors and teachers to receive, the remains or body of any deceased person, for the purposes of medical and surgical study; provided, that said remains shall not have been regularly interred, and shall not have been desired for interment, by any relative or friend of said deceased person, within twenty-four hours after death; provided also, that the remains of no person, who may be known to have relatives or friends, shall be so delivered or received, without the consent of said relatives or friends; and provided, that the remains of no person who shall have expressed a desire in his or her last sickness, that his or her body may be interred, shall be delivered or received as aforesaid; and provided also, that in case the remains of any person so delivered or received shall be subsequently claimed by any surviving relative or friend, they shall be given up to said relative or friend for interment. And it shall be the duty of the said professors and teachers decently to bury the remains of all bodies after they shall have answered the purposes of study aforesaid; and for any neglect or violation of this provision of this act the party so neglecting shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than $25, nor more than $50.

Section 2. The remains or bodies of such persons as may be so received by the professors and teachers aforesaid, shall be used for the purposes of medical and surgical study alone, in a manner consistent with public propriety, and in this State only, and whoever shall remove such remains beyond the limits of this State, or in any manner traffic in the same shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year in a county jail.

WAS IT A SUICIDE?

Mutilated Human Remains Found Hanging to a Tree—A Man Eaten by Hogs.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 20th instant says:—

A short distance below Carondelet is a fine tract of land known as the Allen place. The farm is rented by a Mr. Wagner, who, with his family, occupy the place and cultivate the land. On Friday evening Mr. Wagner told his son to search for a missing steer in the timber, and the boy, with two companions, started out to look for it. On reaching a point about three-quarters of a mile below the river lies Peres, and within a few yards of the track of the Iron Mountain Railroad, the boys saw a dark body among the trees, which they at first supposed to be the missing animal. On a closer approach, however, they found the body of a man hanging by a leather strap from the limb of a small tree, within twenty-five feet of the railroad track.

The body only of the man remained, as the limbs had been torn off at the thighs, and devoured by hogs. The man had apparently been hanging there for several months, and the skin and flesh on the hands, arms, and face had dried and shrivelled under the fierce rays of the sun until the corpse appeared like an Egyptian mummy. The eyes, lips, and tongue were gone, and the weight of the body upon the strap had burst the skin of the chin, and the jawbone was exposed to view. The intestines were also gone, and the sight was altogether one of the most horrible that could be imagined. The strap by which the body was suspended had evidently been used by the deceased as a belt. No knot or noose was tied in it, but it had been buckled over the limb, and the suicide, if suicide it was, had deliberately thrust his head through the loop, and with his feet resting upon the ground had leaned forward upon the strap and choked himself to death. From the fact that two of the ribs, one on the right and one on the left side, were broken, a suspicion was aroused that the man might have been murdered and placed in that position to create a false impression that he had committed suicide. With the exception of the two broken ribs, however, the other bones were found entire. It is possible that the man may have been accidentally injured and out of the reach of human assistance, may, in his agony, have used this method of terminating his sufferings. Be this as it may, nothing was found by which the mutilated remains could be identified, and the Coroner's jury, believing that the man had committed suicide, returned a verdict in accordance with the supposition.

REMARKABLE INSANITY.

A Respectable Citizen after Years of Economy Becomes a Reckless Spendthrift.

Considerable excitement, says the Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday, was caused in the Seventeenth ward during the latter part of last week, by the remarkable conduct of a man who had for years been one of the most temperate, respectable and economical residents of that part of the city, and who, it is stated, had amassed a fortune of over $30,000.

It appears that his strange conduct was first noticed a few days ago, when he gave a free lunch at a tavern on Pike street to a large crowd, the expense being about $75. On Saturday he went to Mitchell & Moreland's livery stable, and contracted for a splendid team for $750. He then hired four men to drive around with him, paying them $5 per day each. His next step was to engage a band of music for one week, at $25 per night, to serenade him every evening.

On Saturday he went to market and bought $75 worth of bouquets and distributed them with a lavish hand along Penn and Butler streets. He also purchased some six dozen bottles of wine, saying that he was going to give a grand celebration.

His conduct was so strange that it was deemed best to have him taken to Dixmont, and he was removed to that hospital yesterday. The unfortunate man had been for several years a sober and industrious citizen. In explanation of his strange conduct it is stated that some six weeks ago two of his children, of whom he was very fond, died.

THE GREAT HAIL STORM.

Enormous Hailstones Falling like Snow Flakes—Widespread Disaster—The Tornado and the Lightning.

A hail storm swept over the northeastern part of New York on Monday, doing serious damage. Some of the hailstones were five inches in circumference, and fell thick as snow flakes.

Early in the morning of the same day a terrific thunder storm visited Maine. Telegraph poles were shattered, and at Bucksport the telegraph instrument was destroyed.

At Providence, R. I., a thunder storm commenced at 6 in the evening, and lasted until yesterday morning. Buildings were struck and persons injured. In Greenville, Whipple & Co.'s wheelwright shop was struck and destroyed by fire; loss, $10,000. The fire reached the store of Barnes & Sprague, which was also destroyed; loss, $6000. Along the Highlands, on the Hudson, the storm raged furiously. In one place the lightning struck the rock, splitting off an immense block, which was hurled into the river. In New Jersey several casualties occurred, but no loss of life is reported.

In Boston and neighborhood the storm of rain, hail, and thunder was terrific. Skylights and window-panes were demolished on all sides, and some buildings were struck by lightning. In the harbor a heavy squall drove several vessels from their moorings, while the lightning damaged many others.

THE CHEROKEE TREATY.

The Enormous Sacrifices which the Red Men have Made for the Sake of Peace—Robbing the Indian to Enrich the Land-Grabbers.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs have again had the Cherokee treaty under discussion. The treaty of 1866 was objected to by Secretary Cox, and many amendments were agreed upon between him and the Cherokee delegates now here. The amended treaty as agreed upon was sent in to the Senate as it was originally, accompanied by a recitation of what they have abandoned, as follows:—

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE CHEROKEE NATION, Dr.

For lands west of the 98th degree west longitude, and south of the 37th degree north latitude, and estimated by the Interior Department in 1868 to embrace about 21,000,000 acres, and lands in Kansas known as "Cherokee strip," and estimated by the said department in 1868 to embrace about 768,000 acres.....	$3,500,000
For reservations of lands in the State of Arkansas (7680 acres), and in the States of Alabama and Tennessee (100,000 acres), in all 107,680 acres (and referred to in the 18th article of our treaty of 1866) at $1·25 per acre.....	134,600
For misapplied funds due the Cherokee Nation under treaties between the some and the United States, and ascertained to be due under the provisions of the 23d article of the treaty of 1866 between said Nation and the United States.....	1,200,000
Total amount.....	$4,834,600
Cr. By amount agreed to be paid by the United States.....	3,500,000
Balance due.....	$1,334,600

The Cherokees say:—"By our treaty we not only surrender this balance of $1,334,600, but also the increase in value of our 'strip' of land in Kansas, which may be safely calculated at $1,000,000, as we have been offered over this amount for these lands—thus making from these two items alone $2,334,600 which we lose. Also, we make by the treaty an enormous sacrifice in our lands west of the 96th degree west longitude, and south of 37th degree; for, should it be decided that our nation ought to lose all of its lands west of 100 degrees of west longitude, because your Government has failed to comply with its legal obligations in not issuing to our nation a patent to these lands, and should your Government thus take advantage of its own wrong toward us, then there would still be left us between the 100th and 96th degree of west longitude about 9,216,000 acres of land, to which our nation has not merely an "Indian title," but absolutely the title in fee of your Government, secured by patent, which, at the Government price of $1.25 per acre, are worth $11,525,000. Deduct from this the $3,500,000 we agree to take for these lands, and you gain on us the sum of $8,025,000, which, added to the $2,334,600 already referred to as given up, makes the enormous aggregate of $10,359,600 sacrificed by the Cherokees for the sake of peace.

Notwithstanding this showing, it is said the committee, on no other plea than economy, wish to amend the amended treaty by cutting it down a whole million of dollars. This the Cherokees will not agree to, but will ask permission to resume control of their lands, rather than sacrifice them at the mere dictation of unscrupulous power.

The Government does not hesitate to give away to a single band of corporators land enough to make three States as large as New York; yet it robs the Indians of their poor remnants on pretext of purchase, agreeing to give about one-tenth value for them, but never pays that. Red Cloud's opinion of white men has a solid foundation.

ST. THOMAS.

Formal Announcement to the People of the Failure of the Annexation Scheme—Proclamation of the Danish King.

The following is a translation of the proclamation of the Danish King to the people of St. Thomas and St. Johns, announcing the failure of the scheme to annex those islands to the United States, through the refusal of the Senate to ratify the treaty sought by the representatives of our Government:—

We, Christian IX, by the grace of God King of Denmark, the Vandals and the Goths, Duke of Sleswick, Holstein, stormarn, Ditmarsch, Laurenborg, and Oldenborg, to our beloved and faithful subjects in the islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns our royal greeting!

You are aware of the motives that actuated us at the time to give ear to the repeated and urgent requests of the North American Government for the cession of St. Thomas and St. Johns to the United States. We expected that we in that manner should have have been able to lighten our realm of the heavy burdens incurred by the then recently terminated war, and we hoped that the annexation to the United States would have afforded the islands advantages so important that they could have contributed to soothe the pain which a separation necessarily must cause in the colonies no less than in the mother country. You for your part, and the Danish Diet on the part of the kingdom, have concurred in these views, and we all met in the mutual readiness to accommodate ourselves to what appeared to us all to be recommended by the circumstances.

Unexpected obstacles have arisen to the realization of this idea and released us from our pledged word. The American Senate has not shown itself willing to maintain the treaty made, although the initiative for it exclusively proceeded from the United States themselves. Ready as we were to subdue the feelings of our heart where we thought that duty bade us so to do, yet we cannot otherwise than feel a satisfaction that circumstances have relieved us from making a sacrifice which, notwithstanding the advantages it held out, would always have been very painful to us. We are convinced that you share these sentiments, and that it is with a lightened heart you are released from the consent, which only at our request you gave, to a separation of the islands from the Danish Crown.

In therefore making known to you that the convention made on the 24th of October, 1867, for the cession of the islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns to the United States of America has become void, we entertain the firm belief that our Government, supported by your own active endeavors, will succeed in promoting the interests of the islands, and by degrees efface all remembrances of the misfortunes which of late years have so sadly befallen the islands. To this end we pray Almighty God to give us strength and wisdom.

Commending you to God! Given at our palace of Amalienborg the 7th May, 1870, under our royal hand and seal. CHRISTIAN R.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, June 22.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Seeds—There is a steady demand for Flaxseed, and it commands $2·25, but the absence of supplies restricts operations.

There is no abatement in the demand of Flour, and our quotations are well sustained. The sales foot up 1500 barrels, including superfine at $4·87½@5·25; extras at $5·25@5·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·50@6 for low grade up to $7 for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·62½; Ohio do. do. at $6·37½@6·62½, and fancy brands at $7·50@9, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $5·35. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The Wheat market is poorly supplied with strictly choice lots, and this description is in good demand at advanced prices. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·45@1·50, and 1000 bushels Indiana do. do. at $1·45. Rye is unchanged; 4000 bushels Western sold at $1·04, and 400 bushels do. on private terms. Corn is in steady request, and holders are firm at an advance of 2c. Sales of 8500 bushels Pennsylvania yellow at $1·10 afloat and in store; 1000 bushels Western do. in the cars at $1·07, and 400 bushels high Western mixed at $1·08. Oats are steady, and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 65c.

Whisky is selling at $1·05@1·06 for Western ironbound.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—Cotton firm, but not higher. Sales at 21c. Flour quiet and less firm. Wheat steady; Maryland $1·60@1·75; Pennsylvania $1·50@1·22; Western $1·40@1·48. Corn drooping; white, $1·18@1·21; yellow, $1·11@1·12. Oats steady at 65@66c. Rye $1·05@1·15. Provisions firm, but prices are entirely unchanged. Whisky in improved demand at $1·04@1·05.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Revenue Returns in Pennsylvania.

Cuban Business at the Capital.

The Cincinnati Spring Races.

Tax on Liquor and Tobacco.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Increased Revenue Returns.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Commissioner Delano is in receipt of a communication from Supervisor Tutton, of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, dated June 21, in which he states that he is in receipt of a statement from Assessor Williams, of the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, from which it appears that the assessments and collections made in that district for the year ending April 30, 1869, amounted to $360,017·03, and for the year ending April 30, 1870, $415,717·28, showing a gain in the latter year of $55,700·26, and while there was this large increase of collections, there was a decrease in the expense of assessment of $2,232·72. The Supervisor adds that in his opinion this is a most excellent showing for Mr. Williams' first years administration of the Assessor's Office.

The Cuban Question.

General Pickett, who has figured in connection with the Cuban cause and in Butler's Cuban bond investigation, is out in a card to-day, denying all the statements in the so-called affidavit of N. B. Taylor. He pronounces Taylor a first-class liar and swindler, and produces affidavits to show that Taylor is a man who cannot be believed even under oath. With regard to influencing members of Congress, Pickett says of Taylor:—

"I forbade his telling me how and through whom he was to bring about a recognition of belligerent rights, and though of rather gushing disposition he never did that. I cannot recall or mention names of more than two officials in connection with the subject. Neither did he introduce the name of more than one member of Congress, a distinguished gentlemen from Massachusetts, the initials of whose name are Benjamin Franklin Butler. He said this gentleman had offered to put the Cuban business through Congress for $300,000 cash, and that if we didn't employ him the other side would. I replied that my opinion of General Butler's lofty and unspotted character and unimpeachable integrity was such that I was sure he (Taylor) was mistaken, and so declined to negotiate."

Important Decision.

Commissioner Delano yesterday made the following decision:—"In deference to the decision of some of the United States District Courts, the word gallon as used in that part of the act of April 10, 1869, defining wholesale and retail liquor dealers, shall hereafter be construed as meaning wine gallons, whether applied to distilled spirits, wine, or malt liquors. Therefore wholesale liquor dealers will be limited in their sales to quantities of not less than five wine gallons, regardless of the proof of the spirits sold."

A Wise Provision.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Secretary of the Treasury this morning issued an order stating that the recent loss of $20,000 afforded a fit opportunity to make and enforce a rule by which all persons not members of Congress or of the administration shall be excluded from the rooms in which money is received, assorted or kept except on written permission of the Secretary of the Treasury. Chiefs of money divisions are directed to enforce this rule.

The Gulf Mail Route

heretofore running from New Orleans via Eastern Gulf and Key West to Havana will be re-let the 30th of June for four years. The Postmaster-General has the discretion of accepting proposals making either Mobile or New Orleans the initial point of the line.

The Tobacco and Liquor Tax.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Mr. Brooks, of New York, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, authorizes the statement that that committee has resolved to report no bill or amendment at this session of Congress in relation to whisky, tobacco, or fermented liquors. These articles will therefore remain for another year under the present rates of taxation, unless Congress reverses the action of the committee.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

House.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) presented a memorial of a large number of insurance companies, merchants, and others, for the better security of life on board of vessels, by the use of improved steam gauges.

Mr. Palmer, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river, at Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Mr. Wells offered an amendment requiring the spans to be 200 feet in width.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Wilson (Minn.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill authorizing the claim of the State of Minnesota for lands for the support of a state university. Passed—yeas 83, nays 76.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to organize the Department of Internal Revenue, and to regulate the collection of taxes, and moved that it be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next. He stated that the bill embraced all that related to the organization of the department, the number of officers, the machinery for the collection of taxes, and whatever connected itself with that branch of the public revenue. It reduced the number of officers, clerks, and employes of the department proportionately to the reduction of taxes contemplated by the bill passed by the House and now before the Senate, or about one third. Another feature of the bill was to re-enact the old law in relation to the collection of internal taxes, leaving entirely out of the system and repudiating all informers, spies, moieties, etc.

Mr. Wood asked Mr. Schenck whether the committee intended to do anything to simplify the mode of collecting taxes, and compel the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to give a plain, common sense construction to the existing law.

Mr. Schenck replied that as to simplifying the law the Commissioner had sought in the bill now reported to make the law clearer, simpler and plainer than it is now. As to legislating so as to give common sense, if that were needed, to a commissioner or any other officer of the Government, the Committee had not attempted anything of that kind, but left that to the Almighty and to the President, who selects such officers.

Mr. Wood remarked in an under voice that he preferred to take his chance with the Almighty.

FROM THE WEST.

Cincinnati Races.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—The spring meeting for trotting races began yesterday, and will continue during the week. The attendance was small. The first race was for the club purse of $500 for horses that never trotted better than three minutes; the first horse to take $300, the second $150, and the third $50. The following is the summary:—

Lady Smith	1	4	3	4
Fleetfoot	4	3	4	2
Josh Billings	2	2	2	3
Membrino Star	3	1	1	1

Time—2·45, 2·44, 2·47, 2·45½.

The second race was for a club purse for all horses—$250 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third.

Silas Rich	3	1	1	1
Mollie	2	2	2	0

Time—2·26¼, 2·23¼, 2·23¾, 2·40.

Transportation of Freights.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—The Committee on Transportation of the Chamber of Commerce have been investigating the charges against certain railroad companies of discriminating against Cincinnati, and yesterday submitted a report to the chamber declaring that there was discrimination on the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland road as far as Bellefontaine, and recommending the Cincinnati merchants to look to another direction until changes occur.

FROM NEW YORK.

Editorial Excursion.

SARATOGA, June 22.—The New Jersey Editorial Association passed up in the morning train to Lake George. The party numbered over two hundred. They have their annual banquet at Fort William Henry Hotel to-night, and will return here and have a ball to-morrow evening.

Departure of the Parepa Troupe for England.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Carl Rosa, Parepa and troupe leave in the Scotia to-day to re-establish English opera in England, where there has been none in twelve years.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Cotton quiet; sales of 500 bales at 21¾c. Flour firmer and advanced 5@10c.; sales of 10,000 barrels State at $5·55@6·50; Western at $5·35@6·90; Southern at $6·25@10. Wheat firmer and advanced 1@2c.; sales 55,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·27@1·33. Corn steady; sales 41,000 bushels new mixed Western at 92c.@$1. Oats firmer; sales 28,000 bushels State at 69c., and Western at 62@65c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $30·75@30·80; prime mess, $22@23·25. Lard firm; steam, 15@16¾c.; kettle, 16½c. Whisky quiet at $1·04@1·05.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Taylor Farm Squatters.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 22.—The troops sent to the Taylor farm on Sunday last to eject the squatters have returned to the fort.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

PARIS, June 22.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 72f. 55c.

ANTWERP, June 22.—Petroleum opened quiet.

BREMEN, June 22.—Petroleum opened firm yesterday.

HAMBURG, June 22.—Petroleum opened quiet yesterday.

LONDON, June 22—Noon.—Consols for money, 92¾; and for account, 92¾@92⅝. American securities steady. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89½; of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 87¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 113⅝; Great Western, 25¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 22—Noon—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 10½@10¾d.; middling Orleans, 10⅝@10¾d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales.

California Wheat, 10s. 9d.@10s. 10d.; red Western, 9s. 1d.@9s. 2d.; red winter, 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d. Flour, 24s.@24s. 6d.

LONDON, June 22.—Calcutta Linseed firm. Refined Petroleum firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 22—2·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92½, for account, 92⅝. American securities quiet. United States-five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88¾; ten-forties, 87¾. Stocks dull. Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 113¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 22—2·30 P. M.—Cotton steady. Corn, 24s. 3d.; Lard firmer at 68s. 6d.

RUTGERS CENTENNIAL.

The Celebration Yesterday—A Notable Gathering—Condition of the College.

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 21.—Rutgers to-day celebrates her 100th birthday. A most interesting assemblage filled the college campus this morning. Old alumni were as jovial as boys, old chums nearly shook each other's arms off, and all seemed rejoiced to be able to visit once more their Alma Mater, and meet the old friends of their college days.

The great feature of the day was the historical address of Judge Bradley, which was delivered in the First Reformed Church to a large and attentive audience. There were present on the platform, Governor Randolph presiding, the following distinguished gentlemen:—Chancellor Halstead, H. C. Kelsey, Secretary of State; the Hon. Amos Robbins, Colonel Murphy, W. R. McMichael, State Treasurer; ex-Governors Newell, Ward, and Price; Adjutant-General Stockton, Professor Hart, Generals Simpson, Runyon, Perrine, Appleby, De Hart, and Plume, and Dr. McCosh, of Princeton. Around the church hung portraits of many of the prominent men of Rutgers College and the Reformed Church.

The centenary meeting of the alumni and friends of the college was called to order by President Pruyn at 3·45 P. M.

Dr. Campbell said that this afternoon the college enters upon its second century of labor. On the 12th of last March he was appointed "chief beggar" for the college, and the work had begun last year at dinner-time, when Mr. Abraham Voorhees announced that he would give $10,000 to the college.

Dr. Campbell read the subscriptions, as follows:—

Twelve subscriptions of $5000	$60,000
One subscription of $2500	2,500
Twenty subscriptions of $1000	20,000
Middle Dutch Church, Albany	1,250
Several scholarships, each	1,000
R. H. Pruyn's sons	1,000
Fourteen subscriptions of $1000 each	14,000
Five subscriptions of $500 each	2,500
Total	$95,250

Of this $35,000 had been subscribed by alumni, and the remaining $60,000 were obtained from nine persons, in one week, with but little solicitation. This sum, including the sum contributed last year, made a total of $105,000 increase in the funds of the college. In 1840 the college had been unable to pay the President's salary, and a committee had to be appointed to raise the funds for it. He contrasted this state of affairs with the present. Six years ago $137,000 had been raised for the college, and to-day $105,000 had been reported, making a total of $242,000 in thirty years after the time when they had been unable to pay the President's salary.

The Alumni were now called upon to make reports of their work. Prof. Doolittle of the Class of '59 stated that his class had raised $2000, and pledged $600 more.

The Rev. J. S. Johnson, of the Class of '36, reported that that class had succeeded in obtaining $6000, and hoped to do more. Dr. Manley of the Class of '44 reported $11,000 as his class contribution. This, however, had already been read from Dr. Campbell's books. Dr. Ganse, of New York, took the opportunity to make a humorous and effective speech to call forth aid.

The college choir then diversified the financial calculations with "Integer Vitæ."

Sheriff Voorhees then resumed the proceedings by pledging the Six-Mile Run Church to the amount of $1000.

General Sharp of '47 suggested that sufficient time had not been allowed for the collection of subscriptions, to which Dr. Campbell replied that the centennial celebration did not end until next commencement. Colonel Herbert of '57 stated that the class had one subscriber on the books to the amount of $5000, and who had pledged the class for $10,000. The class of '63 reported the sum of $700 as raised, and expected to make it $1000.

Dr. Stryker of Philadelphia reported that three members of the Class of '45 had met, and that $10,000 had been given. The Class of '54 had but four representatives, who pledged themselves for the sum of $3000. The Class of '52 pledged themselves to the amount of $1000, and the Class of '54 did the same. The Class of '58 reported $200·49, with the hope of afterwards making it $200·50. The entire sum reported during the day will not fall short of $150,000.

The Hon. Robert H. Pruyn then offered $10,000 to found a fellowship or a course of lectures, whichever the College pleased. Dr. Campbell chose the fellowship, but urged the Alumni to found the course of lectures. The thanks of the Alumni were presented to Judge Bradley for his address, 3,000 copies of which were ordered to be printed. After a few short addresses and singing, the meeting closed with the benediction.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Homicides.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

This morning the Court sat with a view to beginning the trial of homicide cases, but finding none ready for trial, simply arraigned John Doris and John Weaver for the murder of Fanny Weaver, and adjourned until to-morrow.

The Pension Office Embezzlement.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

The trial of George B. Thatcher for the embezzlement of $309 from the United States Pension Office No. 718 Sansom street resulted in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, and the young man was sentenced to fifteen months in the County Prison and the payment of $325 fine.

West Philadelphia Burglary.

This morning the court took up the case of the young men, James Young, John Dougherty, Michael McTague, and William McTague, charged with burglary, committed at the residence of Zophaer C. Howell, Forty-fifth and Chesnut streets, on the night of May 8. This is the case in which, after the rendition of a verdict of guilty last week, the court granted a new trial because it was discovered that pending the trial one of the jurors had held a private conversation with the prosecutor concerning a knife that had been found upon one of the prisoners.

To-day's proceeding is the new trial. The offending juror, who is an itinerant match-merchant, sits in the front of the dock with his basket of matches at his side, listening intently to the details, which he before heard under different circumstances, and anxiously awaiting the issue, because a fine of $250, which he has not paid, is perhaps intimately connected with this result. The evidence given to-day is precisely the same as that on the former occasion, to the effect that the house was entered and robbed in the night time, and silver-ware and other articles stolen from there were found by the detectives in the prisoners' possession. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, June 22, 1870.

In the local money market there is an ample supply of funds, far in excess of present wants, the result being a depressed tone in the rates for money. The cutflow of money westward is apparently less active, and the market is emphatically dull. On call advances are made by the banks on good collaterals at 3@4 per cent., at which figures the brokers are liberally supplied, but the demand from this quarter is very light. First-class mercantile paper is in sparse supply, and all offerings are promptly taken up at 5@6 per cent. for 30@60 days, and at 6¼ per cent. for longer periods.

Gold continues very quiet and with slight changes in the premium. All the sales were made, up to noon, at 112⅝@112⅝.

Governments are also dull, but prices show a slight advance on most of the series. The currency 6s are slightly off.

Stocks were decidedly dull this morning, but we perceive no change in prices worth noticing. The State war loan sold at 105½. City securities were steady without sales. Sales of Lehigh Gold Loan at 89¼, ex-int.

In Reading Railroad there were small sales at 53⅝; Pennsylvania at 58⅝; Camden and Amboy at 118½; Northern Central at 45½; Minehill at 54; and Oil Creen and Allegheny at 47. 29⅝ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

RUTGERS COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.

The Cincinnati Sængerfest.

Horrible Effect of Jealousy.

Young Woman Cut to Pieces.

Methodist National Camp Meeting.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Young Woman Literally Cut to Pieces by a Jealous Lover—Letter of the Murderer.

From the Elko (Nevada) *Independent* of a recent date we take the following fearful story:—

In the long catalogue of crimes, but few if any cases equal the one perpetrated in this town on last Sunday morning, about 3 o'clock, in point of recklessness, horror, and brutality. A young woman named Annie McManus, but who was familiarly known here by the name of Dolly, who has been engaged as a waiter-girl in a saloon for some two months past, was most inhumanly attacked, and dreadfully cut with a knife,

RECEIVING SIXTY-FIVE WOUNDS,

from the effects of which she died on Monday afternoon. It appears from her statements, and by letters found among his effects, that the murderer's name is Bernard J. Cosgrove, and that he had followed Dolly from San Francisco with the avowed intention of murdering her. Cosgrove arrived in Elko some ten days ago, since which time he compelled Dolly to live with him, and most of the time kept her locked up in her room, carrying the key in his pocket. On Saturday he received $40 from his mother in San Francisco, to enable him to return home, which was accompanied with an affectionate letter from one of his family. During that day and night he was engaged in gambling until he lost his money, when he became morose and ugly, and finally endeavored to steal money from the dice-board. G. M. Banks, a policeman, who happened to be on hand, took him away and escorted him up Fourth street towards his room. When about half way home the man thanked the officer and said he could find the place without difficulty Banks sauntered round for a few moments, when he heard the

CRY OF "MURDER!"

and piercing shrieks from the direction of the room occupied by the parties. He immediately went to the house, where he found the door locked, and was obliged to break it open. On entering the house he found

THE WALLS AND BED BESPATTERED WITH BLOOD,

and the murderer escaped. The inhuman wretch had taken to the sagebrush, but his track had been watched. Sheriff Fitch and deputy and others were awakened, and started in pursuit. By the assistance of a dog that took his track the man was discovered, and in the assault upon him the dog was badly cut in the neck and shoulder. The man was found lying on the ground, apparently dead. In his hand was found a dagger, covered with long, black hair and blood. The prisoner could not be made to speak while being taken to prison, but was sulky and obstinate.

FATAL TERMINATION.

At 7 o'clock on Sunday morning the woman was informed that it was impossible for her to live, and if she had any requests to make to do so. She directed that a telegram be sent to her father, in San Francisco, and requested the attendance of a priest, said that she might be buried respectably. Upon being questioned as to who cut her, and why it was done, she replied, "Barney stabbed me, but I do not know what for." Her suffering was terrible, the breath oozing out of four wounds at every respiration, until Monday afternoon at 5 o clock, when her spirit passed away.

LETTER FOUND ON THE MURDERER.

In the prisoner's pocket was found the following letter addressed to Mrs. Ann Cosgrove, San Francisco:—

"ELKO, June 4, 1870.—Dear, Dear Mother:—Forgive me for what I am about to do, as I am mad and cannot help it. I think I am the most miserable creature on the earth. I loved this woman better than life; but she has proven false to me, and must die. I have no desire to live—for I could not without her—and I cannot live and think that she was giving her affections to another. Forgive me, mother, and God bless you all. Try and keep my unhappy fate from the children. Good-by, and God bless you.

"Your affectionate boy, BARNEY.

"P. S.—Somebody will please be good enough to send my valise to my mother; also, my picture.

"I will kill Annie to-night. Her letters to me are in my valise. Read them, and then say if I am to blame. Good-by to the world.

"BERNARD J. COSGROVE,

"Born in Australia, 13th of August, 1843."

"Send this to my mother, and may God comfort her. I cannot write any more, as it drives me crazy. "BERNARD.

"The money you sent me I gambled and lost. Forgive your son, and pray for BARNEY."

CHURCH IN THE WOODS.

The Methodist National Camp Meeting—Preparations for an Immense Gathering.

The National Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church will begin its fourth annual session at the camp-meeting grounds in Hamil on, Massbusetts, to-day, and continue until July 1. Of the Association and the preparations for the occasion the Boston *Journal* says:—

"It is composed of some of the leading ministers of the Methodist denomination. From present appearances the meeting will be very largely attended one hundred and fifty tents having already arrived on the ground from Baltimore, and numerous delegations having promised to come on from New York, Philadelphia and other large cities, while Maine will send a host. Every accommodation will be provided for the crowd, however, and already the Association has put up five hundred tents, in addition to the forty-five immense ones of their own. Of course fine weather is heartily wished for, but even if heavy rains fall, the services can still go on, a mammoth tent, capable of accommodating some fifteen hundred persons, having been provided and placed on the top of the hill. It will be dedicated on Wednesday next.

"The improvements that have been made in the grounds since last year have been very great. Except when the weather was too severe to allow of work being done out of doors, some few men have been employed since the last camp-meeting in preparing new avenues, removing buildings, or putting up new ones. Perhaps the greatest improvement or accommodation is that made by the Eastern Railroad Company, who have laid a branch line to within a few yards of the gate, and have erected a handsome depot two hundred feet in length, with offices at each end, capable of sheltering one thousand persons.

"Of the whole forty acres under the control of the Asbury Camp Meeting Association very little will remain unoccupied for the next few weeks. Plans have been made for the laying out of a park, the lunch department has been removed and placed in a locality where it will be in better keeping with the appearance of the grounds, several elegant two-story Swiss cottages have been erected, and every arrangement has been made for accommodation, provided the symmetry of the present arrangements were not interfered with.

"The victualing department, under the charge of a committee, is considerably enlarged, and now about three thousand a day can be provided with dinner, without any crowding. Besides this number, however, about six hundred more can be provided for in the lunch department, and there are also some grocery and baker's stores where provisions can be procured and cooked by private parties. The kitchen, enlarged and generally 'fixed over,' is now one of the handsomest buildings on the grounds, and is capable of more than double the amount of work oeing performed in it than last year.

"There has been a new avenue opened up from the railroad depot to the centre of the grounds. The auditorium has been carefully graded, provided with new seats, with sloping backs, and altogether very comfortable, and capable of accommodating four thousand persons. The pavilion from whence speeches, etc., will be made is also remodelled.

"A high picket fence encloses the grounds. The gates will be closed every night at half-past 10 o'clock, and re-opened at 5 o'clock in the morning. Persons who intend to pass Sundays with the association will have to be within the enclosure before half-past 10 o'clock on the Saturday, as the gates will be closed all day Sunday. It is purposed by those having control of the meeting to have the Sabbath strictly and religiously observed."

GHOULS IN CONNECTICUT.

The Corpses of the Poor to be Chopped up in the Yale Medical College—The Bill which the Yale Professors are Smuggling Through the Legislature.

From the Meriden Recorder.

Our faithful correspondent in New Haven sent us for Saturday's daily a draft of the bill now before the Legislature which in effect, were it adopted, would revive the old "Boil Up Law." Some of our older readers will remember something about that law and the excitement which attended its enactment. Old residents of New Haven have not forgotten the mob that assembled to tear down the Medical College, where, it was reported, the cellars were filled with dead bodies awaiting dissection. Possibly a similar scene may be enacted there should the bill now before the Legislature pass.

The main provision of the "Boil Up Law" was that on the death of any person whose interment should be at the expense of the State, or of any town within the State, if no friends appear to claim the body and give it burial, the authorities might on application give it to the physicians for dissection. The law was a very odious one, particularly to the poor. It was enacted by the Democrats, and the Whigs used it very effectively against the Democracy, pledging themselves to repeal it when they obtained the power. The law was enacted in 1833, and bears the signature of Henry W. Edwards, as Governor, Ebenezer Stoddard, Lieutenant Governor, Samuel Ingham, Speaker of the House. The next year the Whigs were successful, electing Samuel A. Foot, of Cheshire, Governor, and, in accordance with their promises one of their first acts was to repeal the odious law.

The law now proposed is quite as infamous in its character as the old one, and the action of its friends in trying to prevent the people from knowing anything about the measure shows that they so regard it themselves. By it the body of any deceased person whose friends are not near enough to claim it within twenty-four hours belongs to the physicians if the authorities are willing to give it to them, and if the friends are near enough, but fail to make demand for the body, it can be given up for dissection.

In many cases it would be impossible for the friends of a deceased person to be notified of his death within twenty-four hours, to say nothing of their being able to reach the state within that time, and they might arrive just in time to have the "privilege" of witnessing the last operation on the dissecting table. It might, however, be a great "comfort" for them to know that the humane law would allow them to receive the sacred portions of the body upon making polite demand on the doctors.

A Legislature which should enact such a law would be justly denounced by everybody who cares for the friendless, and the law would be used against any political party that could have prevented its enactment and yet failed to prevent it.

THE INFAMOUS BILL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened.

Section 1. It shall be lawful in cities for the Mayors thereof to deliver to the professors and teachers in chartered medical colleges in this State, and for said professors and teachers to receive, the remains or body of any deceased person, for the purposes of medical and surgical study; provided, that said remains shall not have been regularly interred, and shall not have been desired for interment, by any relative or friend of said deceased person, within twenty-four hours after death; provided also, that the remains of no person, who may be known to have relatives or friends, shall be so delivered or received, without the consent of said relatives or friends; and provided, that the remains of no person who shall have expressed a desire in his or her last sickness, that his or her body may be interred, shall be delivered or received as aforesaid; and provided also, that in case the remains of any person so delivered or received shall be subsequently claimed by any surviving relative or friend, they shall be given up to said relative or friend for interment. And it shall be the duty of the said professors and teachers decently to bury the remains of all bodies after they shall have answered the purposes of study aforesaid; and for any neglect or violation of this provision of this act the party so neglecting shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than $25, nor more than $50.

Section 2. The remains or bodies of such persons as may be so received by the professors and teachers aforesaid, shall be used for the purposes of medical and surgical study alone, in a manner consistent with public propriety, and in this State only, and whoever shall remove such remains beyond the limits of this State, or in any manner traffic in the same shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year in a county jail.

WAS IT A SUICIDE?

Mutilated Human Remains Found Hanging to a Tree—A Man Eaten by Hogs.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 20th instant says:—

A short distance below Carondelet is a fine tract of land known as the Allen place. The farm is rented by a Mr. Wagner, who, with his family, occupy the place and cultivate the land. On Friday evening Mr. Wagner told his son to search for a missing steer in the timber, and the boy, with two companions, started out to look for it. On reaching a point about three-quarters of a mile below the river Des Peres, and within a few yards of the track of the Iron Mountain Railroad, the boys saw a dark body among the trees, which they at first supposed to be the missing animal. On a closer approach, however, they found the body of a man hanging by a leather strap from the limb of a small tree, within twenty-five feet of the railroad track.

The body only of the man remained, as the limbs had been torn off at the thighs, and devoured by hogs. The man had apparently been hanging there for several months, and the skin and flesh on the hands, arms, and face had dried and shrivelled under the fierce rays of the sun until the corpse appeared like an Egyptian mummy. The eyes, lips, and tongue were gone, and the weight of the body upon the strap had burst the skin of the chin, and the jawbone was exposed to view. The intestines were also gone, and the sight was altogether one of the most horrible that could be imagined. The strap by which the body was suspended had evidently been used by the deceased as a belt. No knot or noose was tied in it, but it had been buckled over the limb, and the suicide, if suicide it was, had deliberately thrust his head through the loop, and with his feet resting upon the ground had leaned forward upon the strap and choked himself to death. From the fact that two of the ribs, one on the right and one on the left side, were broken, a suspicion was aroused that the man might have been murdered and placed in that position to create a false impression that he had committed suicide. With the exception of the two broken ribs, however, the other bones were found entire. It is possible that the man may have been accidentally injured and out of the reach of human assistance, may, in his agony, have used this method of terminating his sufferings. Be this as it may, nothing was found by which the mutilated remains could be identified, and the Coroner's jury, believing that the man had committed suicide, returned a verdict in accordance with the supposition.

REMARKABLE INSANITY.

A Respectable Citizen after Years of Economy Becomes a Reckless Spendthrift.

Considerable excitement, says the Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday, was caused in the Seventeenth ward during the latter part of last week, by the remarkable conduct of a man who had for years been one of the most temperate, respectable and economical residents of that part of the city, and who, it is stated, had amassed a fortune of over $30,000.

It appears that his strange conduct was first noticed a few days ago, when he gave a free lunch at a tavern on Pike street to a large crowd, the expense being about $75. On Saturday he went to Mitchell & Moreland's livery stable, and contracted for a splendid team for $750. He then hired four men to drive around with him, paying them $5 per day each. His next step was to engage a band of music for one week, at $25 per night, to serenade him every evening.

On Saturday he went to market and bought $75 worth of bouquets and distributed them with a lavish hand along Penn and Butler streets. He also purchased some six dozen bottles of wine, saying that he was going to give a grand celebration.

His conduct was so strange that it was deemed best to have him taken to Dixmont, and he was removed to that hospital yesterday. The unfortunate man had been for several years a sober and industrious citizen. In explanation of his strange conduct it is stated that some six weeks ago two of his children, of whom he was very fond, died.

THE GREAT HAIL STORM.

Enormous Hailstones Falling like Snow Flakes—Widespread Disaster—The Tornado and the Lightning.

A hail storm swept over the northeastern part of New York on Monday, doing serious damage. Some of the hailstones were five inches in circumference, and fell thick as snow flakes.

Early in the morning of the same day a terrific thunder storm visited Maine. Telegraph poles were shattered, and at Bucksport the telegraph instrument was destroyed.

At Providence, R. I., a thunder storm commenced at 6 in the evening, and lasted until yesterday morning. Buildings were struck and persons injured. In Greenville, Whipple & Co.'s wheelwright shop was struck and destroyed by fire; loss, $10,000. The fire reached the store of Barnes & Sprague, which was also destroyed; loss, $6000. Along the Highlands, on the Hudson, the storm raged furiously. In one place the lightning struck the rock, splitting off an immense block, which was hurled into the river. In New Jersey several casualties occurred, but no loss of life is reported.

In Boston and neighborhood the storm of rain, hail, and thunder was terrific. Skylights and window-panes were demolished on all sides, and some buildings were struck by lightning. In the harbor a heavy squall drove several vessels from their moorings, while the lightning damaged many others.

THE CHEROKEE TREATY.

The Enormous Sacrifices which the Red Men have Made for the Sake of Peace—Robbing the Indian to Enrich the Land-Grabbers.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs have again had the Cherokee treaty under discussion. The treaty of 1868 was objected to by Secretary Cox, and many amendments were agreed upon between him and the Cherokee delegates now here. The amended treaty as agreed upon was sent in to the Senate as it was originally, accompanied by a recitation of what they have abandoned, as follows:—

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE CHEROKEE NATION, DR.

For lands west of the 96th degree west longitude, and south of the 37th degree north latitude, and estimated by the Interior Department in 1868 to embrace about 21,000,000 acres, and lands in Kansas known as "Cherokee strip," and estimated by the said department in 1868 to embrace about 768,000 acres	$8,500,000
For reservations of lands in the State of Arkansas (7680 acres), and in the States of Alabama and Tennessee (100,000 acres), in all 107,680 acres (and referred to in the 18th article of our treaty of 1866) at $1·25 per acre	134,600
For misapplied funds due the Cherokee Nation under treaties between the some and the United States, and ascertained to be due under the provisions of the 23d article of the treaty of 1866 between said Nation and the United States	1,200,000
Total amount	$4,834,600
CR. By amount agreed to be paid by the United States	3,500,000
Balance due	$1,334,600

The Cherokees say:—"By our treaty we not only surrender this balance of $1,334,600, but also the increase in value of our 'strip' of land in Kansas, which may be safely calculated at $1,000,000, as we have been offered over this amount for these lands—thus making from these two items alone $2,334,600 which we lose. Also, we make by the treaty an enormous sacrifice in our lands west of the 96th degree west longitude, and south of 37th degree; for, should it be decided that our nation ought to lose all of its lands west of 100 degrees of west longitude, because your Government has failed to comply with its legal obligations in not issuing to our nation a patent to these lands, and should your Government thus take advantage of its own wrong toward us, then there would still be left us between the 100th and 96th degree of west longitude about 9,216,000 acres of land, to which our nation has not merely an "Indian title," but absolutely the title in fee of our Government, secured by patent, which, at the Government price of $1.25 per acre, are worth $11,525,000. Deduct from this the $2,500,000 we agree to take for these lands, and you gain on us the sum of $8,025,000, which, added to the $2,334,600 already referred to as given up, makes the enormous aggregate of $10,359,600 sacrificed by the Cherokees for the sake of peace.

Notwithstanding this showing, it is said the committee, on no other plea than economy, wish to amend the amended treaty by cutting it down a whole million of dollars. This the Cherokees will not agree to, but will ask permission to resume control of their lands, rather than sacrifice them at the mere dictation of unscrupulous power.

The Government does not hesitate to give away to a single band of corporators land enough to make three States as large as New York; yet it robs the Indians of their poor remnants on pretext of purchase, agreeing to give about one-tenth value for them, but never pays that. Red Cloud's opinion of white men has a solid foundation.

ST. THOMAS.

Formal Announcement to the People of the Failure of the Annexation Scheme—Proclamation of the Danish King.

The following is a translation of the proclamation of the Danish King to the people of St. Thomas and St. Johns, announcing the failure of the scheme to annex those islands to the United States, through the refusal of the Senate to ratify the treaty sought by the representatives of our Government:—

We, Christian IX, by the grace of God King of Denmark, the Vandals and the Goths, Duke of Sleswick, Holstein, Stormarn, Ditmarsch, Laurenborg, and Oldenborg, to our beloved and faithful subjects in the islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns our royal greeting!

You are aware of the motives that actuated us at the time to give ear to the repeated and urgent requests of the North American Government for the cession of St. Thomas and St. Johns to the United States. We expected that we in that manner should have have been able to lighten our realm of the heavy burdens incurred by the then recently terminated war, and we hoped that the annexation to the United States would have afforded the islands advantages so important that they could have contributed to soothe the pain which a separation necessarily must cause in the colonies no less than in the mother country. You for your part, and the Danish Diet on the part of the kingdom, have concurred in these views, and we all met in the mutual readiness to accommodate ourselves to what appeared to us all to be recommended by the circumstances.

Unexpected obstacles have arisen to the realization of this idea and released us from our pledged word. The American Senate has not shown itself willing to maintain the treaty made, although the initiative for it exclusively proceeded from the United States themselves. Ready as we were to subdue the feelings of our heart where we thought that duty bade us so to do, yet we cannot otherwise than feel a satisfaction that circumstances have relieved us from making a sacrifice which, notwithstanding the advantages it held out, would always have been very painful to us. We are convinced that you share these sentiments, and that it is with a lightened heart you are released from the consent, which only at our request you gave, to a separation of the islands from the Danish Crown.

In therefore making known to you that the convention made on the 24th of October, 1867, for the cession of the islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns to the United States of America has become void, we entertain the firm belief that our Government, supported by your own active endeavors, will succeed in promoting the interests of the islands, and by degrees efface all remembrances of the misfortunes which of late years have so sadly befallen the islands. To this end we pray Almighty God to give us strength and wisdom.

Commending you to God! Given at our palace of Amallenborg the 7th May, 1870, under our royal hand and seal. CHRISTIAN R.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, June 22.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Seeds—There is a steady demand for Flaxseed, and it commands $2·25, but the absence of supplies restricts operations.

There is no abatement in the demand of Flour, and our quotations are well sustained. The sales foot up 1500 barrels, including superfine at $4·87½@5·25; extras at $5·25@5·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·50@6 for low grade up to $7 for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·62½; Ohio do. do. at $6·37½@6·62½, and fancy brands at $7·50@9, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $5·38.

In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The Wheat market is poorly supplied with strictly choice lots, and this description is in good demand at advanced prices. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·45@1·50, and 1000 bushels Indiana do. do. at $1·45. Rye is unchanged; 4000 bushels Western sold at $1·04, and 400 bushels do. on private terms. Corn is in steady request, and holders are firm at an advance of 2c. Sales of 8500 bushels Pennsylvania yellow at $1·10 afloat and in store; 1000 bushels Western do. in the cars at $1·07, and 400 bushels high Western mixed at $1·08. Oats are steady, and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 65c.

Whisky is selling at $1·05@1·06 for Western ironbound.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—Cotton firm, but not higher. Sales at 21c. Flour quiet and less firm. Wheat steady; Maryland $1·69@1·75; Pennsylvania $1·50@1·72; Western $1·40@1·48. Corn drooping; white, $1·18@1·21; yellow, $1·11@1·12. Oats steady at 65@66c. Rye $1·05@1·15. Provisions firm, but prices are entirely unchanged. Whisky in improved demand at $1·04@1·06.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Revenue Returns in Pennsylvania.

Cuban Business at the Capital.

The Cincinnati Spring Races.

Tax on Liquor and Tobacco.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Increased Revenue Returns.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Commissioner Delano is in receipt of a communication from Supervisor Tutton, of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, dated June 21, in which he states that he is in receipt of a statement from Assessor Williams, of the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, from which it appears that the assessments and collections made in that district for the year ending April 30, 1869, amounted to $360,017·03, and for the year ending April 30, 1870, $415,717·28, showing a gain in the latter year of $55,700·26, and while there was this large increase of collections, there was a decrease in the expense of assessment of $2,232·72. The Supervisor adds that in his opinion this is a most excellent showing for Mr. Williams' first years administration of the Assessor's Office.

The Cuban Question.

General Pickett, who has figured in connection with the Cuban cause and in Butler's Cuban bond investigation, is out in a card to-day, denying all the statements in the so-called affidavit of N. B. Taylor. He pronounces Taylor a first-class liar and swindler, and produces affidavits to show that Taylor is a man who cannot be believed even under oath. With regard to influencing members of Congress, Pickett says of Taylor:—

"I forbade his telling me how and through whom he was to bring about a recognition of belligerent rights, and though of rather gushing disposition he never did that. I cannot recall or mention names of more than two officials in connection with the subject. Neither did he introduce the name of more than one member of Congress, a distinguished gentlemen from Massachusetts, the initials of whose name are Benjamin Franklin Butler. He said this gentleman had offered to put the Cuban business through Congress for $300,000 cash, and that if we didn't employ him the other side would. I replied that my opinion of General Butler's lofty and unspotted character and unimpeachable integrity was such that I was sure he (Taylor) was mistaken, and so declined to negotiate."

Important Decision.

Commissioner Delano yesterday made the following decision:—"In deference to the decision of some of the United States District Courts, the word gallon as used in that part of the act of April 10, 1869, defining wholesale and retail liquor dealers, shall hereafter be construed as meaning wine gallons, whether applied to distilled spirits, wine, or malt liquors. Therefore wholesale liquor dealers will be limited in their sales to quantities of not less than five wine gallons, regardless of the proof of the spirits sold."

A Wise Provision.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Secretary of the Treasury this morning issued an order stating that the recent loss of $20,000 afforded a fit opportunity to make and enforce a rule by which all persons not members of Congress or of the administration shall be excluded from the rooms in which money is received, assorted or kept except on written permission of the Secretary of the Treasury. Chiefs of money divisions are directed to enforce this rule.

The Gulf Mail Route

heretofore running from New Orleans via Eastern Gulf and Key West to Havana will be re-let the 30th of June for four years. The Postmaster-General has the discretion of accepting proposals making either Mobile or New Orleans the initial point of the line.

The Tobacco and Liquor Tax.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Mr. Brooks, of New York, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, authorizes the statement that that committee has resolved to report no bill or amendment at this session of Congress in relation to whisky, tobacco, or fermented liquors. These articles will therefore remain for another year under the present rates of taxation, unless Congress reverses the action of the committee.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

House.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) presented a memorial of a large number of insurance companies, merchants, and others, for the better security of life on board of vessels, by the use of improved steam gauges.

Mr. Palmer, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river, at Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Mr. Wells offered an amendment requiring the spans to be 300 feet in width.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Wilson (Minn.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill authorizing the claim of the State of Minnesota for lands for the support of a State university. Passed—yeas 83, nays 76.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to organize the Department of Internal Revenue, and to regulate the collection of taxes, and moved that it be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next. He stated that the bill embraced all that related to the organization of the department, the number of officers, the machinery for the collection of taxes, and whatever connected itself with that branch of the public revenue. It reduced the number of officers, clerks, and employes of the department proportionately to the reduction of taxes contemplated by the bill passed by the House and now before the Senate, or about one third. Another feature of the bill was to re-enact the old law in relation to the collection of internal taxes, leaving entirely out of the system and repudiating all informers, spies, moieties, etc.

Mr. Wood asked Mr. Schenck whether the committee intended to do anything to simplify the mode of collecting taxes, and compel the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to give a plain, common sense construction to the existing law.

Mr. Schenck replied that as to simplifying the law the Commissioner had sought in the bill now reported to make the law clearer, simpler and plainer than it is now. As to legislating so as to give common sense, if that were needed, to a commissioner or any other officer of the Government, the Committee had not attempted anything of that kind, but left that to the Almighty and to the President, who selects such officers.

Mr. Wood remarked in an under voice that he preferred to take his chance with the Almighty.

FROM THE WEST.

Cincinnati Races.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—The spring meeting for trotting races began yesterday, and will continue during the week. The attendance was small. The first race was for the club purse of $500 for horses that never trotted better than three minutes; the first horse to take $300, the second $150, and the third $50. The following is the summary:—

Lady Smith	1	4	3	4
Fleetfoot	4	3	4	2
Josh Billings	2	2	2	3
Membrino Star	3	1	1	1

Time—2·45, 2·44, 2·47, 2·45½.

The second race was for a club purse for all horses—$250 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third.

Silas Rich	2	1	1	1
Mollie	2	2	2	0

Time—2·26¼, 2·23¼, 2·23¼, 2·40.

Transportation of Freights.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—The Committee on Transportation of the Chamber of Commerce have been investigating the charges against certain railroad companies of discriminating against Cincinnati, and yesterday submitted a report to the chamber declaring that there was discrimination on the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland road as far as Bellefontaine, and recommending the Cincinnati merchants to look to another direction until changes occur.

FROM NEW YORK.

Editorial Excursion.

SARATOGA, June 22.—The New Jersey Editorial Association passed up in the morning train to Lake George. The party numbered over two hundred. They have their annual banquet at Fort William Henry Hotel to-night, and will return here and have a ball to-morrow evening.

Departure of the Parepa Troupe for England.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Carl Rosa, Parepa and troupe leave in the Scotia to-day to re-establish English opera in England, where there has been none in twelve years.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Cotton quiet; sales of 500 bales at 21¾c. Flour firmer and advanced 5@10c.; sales of 10,000 barrels State at $5·55@6·50; Western at $5·35@6·90; Southern at $6·25@10. Wheat firmer and advanced 1@2c.; sales 55,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·27@1·33. Corn steady; sales 41,000 bushels new mixed Western at 92c.@$1. Oats firmer; sales 28,000 bushels State at 69c., and Western at 62@65c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $30·75@30·80; prime mess, $22@23·25. Lard firm; steam, 15@16¾c.; kettle, 16¾c. Whisky quiet at $1·04@1·05.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Taylor Farm Squatters.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 22.—The troops sent to the Taylor farm on Sunday last to eject the squatters have returned to the fort.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

PARIS, June 22.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 72f. 55c.

ANTWERP, June 22.—Petroleum opened quiet.

BREMEN, June 22.—Petroleum opened firm yesterday.

HAMBURG, June 22.—Petroleum opened quiet yesterday.

LONDON, June 22—Noon.—Consols for money, 92¾; and for account, 92¾@92¾. American securities steady. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 87¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 113½; Great Western, 28½.

LIVERPOOL, June 22—Noon—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 10½@10¾d.; middling Orleans, 10½@10¾d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales.

California Wheat, 10s. 9d.@10s. 10d.; red Western, 9s. 1d.@9s. 2d.; red winter, 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d. Flour, 24s.@24s. 6d.

LONDON, June 22.—Calcutta Linseed firm. Refined Petroleum firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 22—2·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92½, for account, 92¾. American securities quiet. United States five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88¾; ten-forties, 87¾. Stocks dull. Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 113¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 22—2·30 P. M.—Cotton steady. Corn, 24s. 3d.; Lard firmer at 68s. 6d.

RUTGERS CENTENNIAL.

The Celebration Yesterday—A Notable Gathering—Condition of the College.

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 21.—Rutgers to-day celebrates her 100th birthday. A most interesting assemblage filled the college campus this morning. Old alumni were as jovial as boys, old chums nearly shook each other's arms off, and all seemed rejoiced to be able to visit once more their Alma Mater, and meet the old friends of their college days.

The great feature of the day was the historical address of Judge Bradley, which was delivered in the First Reformed Church to a large and attentive audience. There were present on the platform, Governor Randolph presiding, the following distinguished gentlemen:—Chancellor Halstead, H. C. Kelsey, Secretary of State; the Hon. Amos Robbins, Colonel Murphy, W. R. McMichael, State Treasurer; ex-Governors Newell, Ward, and Price; Adjutant-General Stockton, Professor Hart, Generals Simpson, Runyon, Perrine, Appleby, De Hart, and Plume, and Dr. McCosh, of Princeton. Around the church hung portraits of many of the prominent men of Rutgers College and the Reformed Church.

The centenary meeting of the alumni and friends of the college was called to order by President Pruyn at 3·45 P. M.

Dr. Campbell said that this afternoon the college enters upon its second century of labor. On the 12th of last March he was appointed "chief beggar" for the college, and the work had begun last year at dinner-time, when Mr. Abraham Voorhees announced that he would give $10,000 to the college.

Dr. Campbell read the subscriptions, as follows:—

Twelve subscriptions of $5000	$60,000
One subscription of $2500	2,500
Twenty subscriptions of $1000	20,000
Middle Dutch Church, Albany	1,250
Several scholarships, each	1,000
R. H. Pruyn's sons	1,000
Fourteen subscriptions of $1000 each	14,000
Five subscriptions of $500 each	2,500
Total	$95,250

Of this $35,000 had been subscribed by alumni, and the remaining $60,000 were obtained from nine persons, in one week, with but little solicitation. This sum, including the sum contributed last year, made a total of $105,000 increase in the funds of the college. In 1840 the college had been unable to pay the President's salary, and a committee had to be appointed to raise the funds for it. He contrasted this state of affairs with the present. Six years ago $137,000 had been raised for the college, and to-day $105,000 had been reported, making a total of $242,000 in thirty years after the time when they had been unable to pay the President's salary.

The Alumni were now called upon to make reports of their work. Prof. Doolittle of the Class of '39 stated that his class had raised $2000, and pledged $600 more.

The Rev. J. S. Johnson, of the Class of '36, reported that that class had succeeded in obtaining $6000, and hoped to do more. Dr. Manley of the Class of '44 reported $1,000 as his class contribution. This, however, had already been read from Dr. Campbell's books. Dr. Ganse, of New York, took the opportunity to make a humorous and effective speech to call forth aid.

The college choir then diversified the financial calculations with "Integer Vitæ."

Sheriff Voorhees then resumed the proceedings by pledging the Six-Mile Run Church to the amount of $1000.

General Sharp of '47 suggested that sufficient time had not been allowed for the collection of subscriptions, to which Dr. Campbell replied that the centennial celebration did not end until next commencement. Colonel Herbert of '37 stated that the class had one subscriber on the books to the amount of $5000, and who had pledged the class for $10,000. The class of '63 reported the sum of $700 as raised, and expected to make it $1000.

Dr. Stryker of Philadelphia reported that three members of the Class of '45 had met, and that $10,000 had been given. The Class of '54 had but four representatives, who pledged themselves for the sum of $3000. The Class of '52 pledged themselves to the amount of $1000, and the Class of '54 did the same. The Class of '58 reported $200·49, with the hope of afterwards making it $300·50. The entire sum reported during the day will not fall short of $150,000.

The Hon. Robert H. Pruyn then offered $10,000 to found a fellowship or a course of lectures, whichever the College pleased. Dr. Campbell chose the fellowship, but urged the Alumni to found the course of lectures. The thanks of the Alumni were presented to Judge Bradley for his address, 3,000 copies of which were ordered to be printed. After a few short addresses and singing, the meeting closed with the benediction.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Homicides.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

This morning the Court sat with a view to beginning the trial of homicide cases, but finding none ready for trial, simply arraigned John Doris and John Weaver for the murder of Fanny Weaver, and adjourned until to-morrow.

The Pension Office Embezzlement.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

The trial of George B. Thatcher for the embezzlement of $500 from the United States Pension Office No. 718 Sansom street resulted in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, and the young man was sentenced to fifteen months in the County Prison and the payment of $325 fine.

West Philadelphia Burglary.

This morning the court took up the case of the young men, James Young, John Dougherty, Michael McTague, and William McTague, charged with burglary, committed at the residence of Zophar C. Howell, Forty-fifth and Chesnut streets, on the night of May 8. This is the case in which, after the rendition of a verdict of guilty last week, the court granted a new trial because it was discovered that pending the trial one of the jurors had held a private conversation with the prosecutor concerning a knife that had been found upon one of the prisoners.

To-day's proceeding is the new trial. The offending juror, who is an itinerant match-merchant, sits in the front of the dock with his basket of matches at his side, listening intently to the details, which he before heard under different circumstances, and anxiously awaiting the issue, because a fine of $250, which he has not paid, is perhaps intimately connected with this result. The evidence given to-day is precisely the same as that on the former occasion, to the effect that the house was entered and robbed in the night time, and silver-ware and other articles stolen from there were found by the detectives in the prisoners' possession. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, June 22, 1870.

In the local money market there is an ample supply of funds, far in excess of present wants, the result being a depressed tone in the rates for money. The cutflow of money westward is apparently less active, and the market is emphatically dull. On call advances are made by the banks on good collaterals at 3@4 per cent., at which figures the brokers are liberally supplied, but the demand from this quarter is very light. First-class mercantile paper is in sparse supply, and all offerings are promptly taken up at 5@6 per cent. for 30@60 days, and at 6½ per cent. for longer periods.

Gold continues very quiet and with slight changes in the premium. All the sales were made, up to noon, at 112⅝@112¾.

Governments are also dull, but prices show a slight advance on most of the series. The currency 6s are slightly off.

Stocks were decidedly dull this morning, but we perceive no change in prices worth noticing. The State war loan sold at 105½. City securities were steady without sales. Sales of Lehigh Gold Loan at 89½, ex-int.

In Reading Railroad there were small sales at 53⅜; Pennsylvania at 58⅝; Camden and Amboy at 118½; Northern Central at 45½; Minehill at 54; and Oil Creen and Allegheny at 47. 29¾ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie, and 38⅝ for Catawissa preferred.

All the misc

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE REPUBLICAN KNOW-NOTHINGS.

From the N. Y. World.

We call the attention of our foreign-born citizens to the attempt making by the Republicans to revive the Know-Nothing issue and make a new crusade against the easy admission of immigrants to the privileges of citizenship. The odious Know-Nothing movement of 1853–57 was met and vanquished by the Democratic party, always the friend and champion of those who seek refuge in this country against foreign oppression. There is of late a new eruption of the Know-Nothing disease. Repeated attempts have been made in this Congress to pass a naturalization law conceived in the old Know-Nothing spirit. The *Tribune* has zealously abetted these attempts, and the *Times*, the other leading Republican organ, is their cautious apologist. The *Times* had an editorial on Monday which would have graced any Know-Nothing journal in 1856. We insert the following extract:—

"It is the obstinate clinging to old nationalities which constitutes the great evil of the present system in its practical working. The idea of the founders of our government was that all incongruous political convictien and obligations should be merged in American citizenship, and that every citizen should be loyal to the established principles of our government.

"That we have fallen very far short of a practical realization of that idea is painfully apparent. There is, generally, a great lack of true appreciation of the obligations of American citizenship on the part of those who have accepted it by virtue of naturalization. The fact that all are citizens alike is ignored, and we find foreign political questions constantly forced into our domestic politics.

"The worst result which experience has shown to have followed in the train of this rule is the selfish and corrupt use which is made of it by demagogues. The massing of the naturalized vote by nationalities gives corrupt politicians an opportunity of influencing it through its leaders, or appealing to the prejudices and interests of the foreign-born population, and of controlling their votes so effectively as to make them dreaded and consequently courted by improper means. Legislation is influenced and controlled, as was the case with the Naturalization bill just defeated in Congress, and a feeling of exasperation is naturally aroused in the minds of the native-born citizens. The evil becomes more and more serious, and how to remedy it is one of the grave political problems of the time."

Our immigrant population will not fail to discriminate between their friends and their enemies. The new laws which have been proposed to obstruct naturalization show that the Republican party is infected with the narrow, illiberal spirit of the Know-Nothings; and now, as in the Know-Nothing movement of 1855, and the Native American movement of 1844, the only resolute friends of our foreign-born residents are the staunch, steadfast Democracy.

The Know-Nothing Republicans who are seeking to obstruct naturalization are not only enemies of immigrants, but enemies of the country. In wealth, population, and development, the country is at least thirty years in advance of where it would now stand if it had grown only the natural increase of the native population. Our Irish and German inhabitants multiply faster than the natives, as any person may convince himself by observing the multitudes of children that swarm about their dwellings. Having been educated to a lower scale of comfort than prevails in this country, they bring their old habits of frugality with them, and marry and multiply without any fears for the future. But even assuming that they are no more prolific than the natives, it would be easy to show that the population of 1790, left to grow from its own stock without accessions from abroad, would have only reached about the same figures in 1870 that our population had actually attained in 1840. One of the chief inducements which has drawn foreigners to this country is their easy admission to the rights of citizenship. Our marvellous growth and national greatness are the direct fruit of the liberal policy of the Democratic party, which the Republican Know-Nothings are attempting to overthrow.

The *Times* complains that our naturalized citizens do not immediately forget the land of their birth. It is creditable to their character that they do not. If Americans should emigrate in large numbers to Brazil or Australia, they would undoubtedly feel towards one another as Irishmen and Germans do in this country. They would be justly suspected of moral degeneracy and loss of ennobling natural affections if they did not continue to cherish a patriotic attachment to the land of their birth. We dishonor both ourselves and our foreign-born citizens when we ask them to do what we should consider unnatural and despicable in Americans who had changed their nationality. Our immigrants transmit to their offspring the same virtuous sentiment which renders one's birthplace, and the soil which contains the bones of our parents, dear; but their offspring being born in this country, *their* natural affection is given undivided to their actual home. In the second generation all are natives, and the grandchildren become so blended by marriage with other stocks that all traces of a separate origin are effaced. Even if the alleged clannishness were an evil, it ought to be regarded with generous tolerance, in consideration of the praiseworthy feeling from which it springs, its transient duration, and the great advantages which result to the country from immigration.

But we deny that it is an evil. We had Irish and German regiments in the late war. It would be easy for the new Know-Nothing organs to say that this kind of association was clannish, and that in forming such regiments and brigades "the fact that all citizens are alike was ignored." But no regiments did better service. None offered their lives a more cheerful sacrifice, or came back with their ranks more terribly thinned by the casualties of battle. Wherever there was danger, those brave regiments were in the front. Whenever a desperate charge was to be made against batteries belching fire, they rushed forward to be mowed down like grass. Their thinned ranks and tattered flags, as they marched through our streets after the close of the war, should have protected them forever from Know-Nothing assaults, and insulting, impertinent reminders that they "ignore the fact that all citizens are alike."

SECTIONALISM AS A POWER IN POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Times.

"Wanted, a Western policy, because it is the only national policy," is the cry of the St. Louis *Democrat*. "We of the South need a policy which will protect our interests—interests which are identical with those of the West, and which will contribute most to the growth and prosperity of the whole country"—is the response of the Nashville *Union*.

The South wooed the West once before. The Secessionists in all their plans calculated upon Western sympathies and supporr. They argued that the interests of the two sections were so closely allied that they would be found side by side in national conflict. Events falsified that expectation. The West gave no heed to the mercantile logic of the cotton-growers when the integrity of the Union was in jeopardy.

That warning should not be forgotten by the South. For any purpose of resistance to Federal authority, or of opposition to a policy really national, the co-operation of the West is not available. It may grumble about Eastern legislation, may protest against Eastern monopolies, and may endeavor to circumvent the combinations of Eastern railroad managers: but it will do nothing in furtherance of designs which are intended to build up the political power of the South at the expense of the dignity or welfare of the nation. Slavery made the South essentially sectional. The West, on the contrary, is instinctively, intensely national. Its points of sectional divergence are few and weak compared with the interests and aspirations which bind its fortunes to those of the Republic.

There are, however, signs of a combination of Western and Southern influences which no prudent politician in the North or East will venture to disregard. Of this alliance the expansion clause in Mr. Garfield's Currency bill is the first fruit. The two sections are brought together by a common grievance—or rather by a common want, for which both prescribe the same remedy. They desire more currency and object to dependence on Eastern banks for its supply. Out of this came the demand for a redistribution of the national bank circulation, and out of this again the proposition which the House has most unwisely sanctioned We cannot suppose that their concerted action will end here. The causes which impel the West to oppose high tariffs, to assail Pennsylvania monopolists, and to agitate for relief from taxation, operate with equal force in the Southern States. The alliance has, thus far, taken a less positive shape, simply because certain Southern members proved recreant to the industrial interests of their States; but the time is coming when the joint sectional representation which controlled Mr. Garfield will dictate terms to Mr. Kelley.

It must be admitted that this union of sectional influences, for the purpose of moulding the national policy, may lead to some legislative evils, and in the end, perhaps, to grave complications. The West is the growing power, and the temptation to its abuse which alliance with the South will afford, may prove too much for the average of political virtue. The only consolation is that the instincts of the Western people may be relied upon to counteract sectional appeals which have not justice for their foundation. To keep the West in its true place—to make sure of its influence as a support to national interests and feeling—it is necessary for the East to discard measures which have been framed for its special benefit, or in the administration of which it has managed to secure special advantages. The wisest concessions are those which are timely. But for a prolonged refusal to redistribute the national bank circulation with a proper regard for Western and Southern wants, we should not now have been brought face to face with the possibility of inflation. When reasonable concessions would have been accepted, they were withheld; and having been withheld too long, they are now to be extorted, with an evil superadded which removes us further from specie payments. A similar result may be expected to follow a dogged assertion of their pretensions on the part of those whom an unsound fiscal system has converted into monopolists. If the opposition to oppressive taxation is not to be allowed to grow into a reaction against even necessary burdens, those who hold the balance of political power must not too stubbornly oppose the movement for revenue reform.

The best antidote to sectional influences is the prompt and systematic development of a policy so obviously national and just that it shall produce no sense of sectional wrong, and so afford no pretext for local discontent.

SPANISH EMANCIPATION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The bill for the emancipation of slaves in the Spanish colonies, now the subject of such acrimonious debate in the Cortes, is not a measure over which the friends of liberty can enthusiastically rejoice, or at which the Conservatives need feel much alarm. Slavery all over the world received its death-blow when Mr. Lincoln declared it abolished in the United States. Even the Spaniards and Brazilians have long perceived that its end was near in the West Indies and South America, and the utmost efforts of its friends could only prolong its existence a generation or so, or obstruct emancipation with conditions onerous to the freedman and profitable to the master. The action of the insurgents in Cuba has strengthened the hands of the liberty party so much that there is hardly a question of deferring the inevitable decree much longer except by subterfuge; and the struggle between the two parties in the Cortes now is not so much on the main question of abolition as on the conditions under which it shall be effected. The bill now under debate is in reality a compromise through which the masters, while ostensibly giving up their property in human flesh, hope to retain the actual or virtual ownership for two more generations.

The bill provides for the freedom of all persons born after the promulgation of the decree, and of all slaves who have fought under the Spanish flag or otherwise aided the troops in Cuba. Slaves over 65 years of age are to be emancipated at once, and allowed the option of either supporting themselves or remaining under the care of their former masters, who will be obliged to maintain them and entitled to their labor. The master's rights, as we understand the law, can be sold or otherwise transferred to another, so that the servant will really be in the condition of a slave. These are the only persons directly benefited by the law. When the slave of a loyal owner is manumitted on account of his military services, compensation is made to the owner; in other words, the loyal colonist is to be paid for property which he has already lost and has no hope of recovering.

The rest of the slave population, embracing nearly the whole, is divided into two classes, those born before the 18th of September, 1868, and those born after that date. For the former class nothing is done, except that they are promised their freedom when they reach the age of sixty-five and are too old to accept it. Children born since September, 1868, are to be purchased by the State at fifty dollars a head, but they do not really obtain their freedom until they arrive at the age of twenty-two. In the meantime they remain under the "guardianship" of the owners of their mothers. The guardian is enjoined to teach the child some trade or occupation, and give him the rudiments of an education, and is entitled to his labor without pay until he is eighteen years of age. After that the *emancipado* is to receive half the wages of a free person, one-half of this half payable in hand, and the rest when he reaches the age of twenty-two, and comes into full possession of his civil rights. Children born of slave parents after the promulgation of this decree are subject to the same regulations as those born between September, 1868, and the present time; so that though nominally free from birth they do not really obtain their liberty until they are twenty-two.

It is hardly necessary for us to point out what enormous concessions this compromise measure makes to the slave-owners. Immediate emancipation is decreed only for the comparatively small number of negroes who have fought against the insurgents in Cuba, and the very old, who are a burden upon their owners, and probably as a class cannot accept their freedom if it is offered them. The mass of the slave population are to be set at liberty as they become worn out with age. For children under two years, the masters will receive compensation, and then be permitted to keep them in slavery till they are twenty-two. Children yet to be born of slave parents will also be held in bondage till they are twenty-two. Thus the bill proposes to continue slavery till about the middle of the next century.

So far as Cuba is concerned, we dare say it makes little difference what measures Senor Moret may bring the Spanish Cortes to enact. The insurgents in that island have already proclaimed unconditional liberty throughout the land, and we have not much fear that a revolution of that sort will go backwards. For the sake of the smaller Spanish colonies, however, as well as for the moral effect that follows an act of justice, we hope Moret's scheme will be thrown overboard, and the bill for immediate emancipation promised by Castelar introduced in its place. The example of the United States ought to show that the quickest and simplest way of righting a great wrong is always the best.

CAN IT BE TRUE?

From the N. Y. Sun.

Notwithstanding the repeated bestowal of important offices by General Grant in return for gifts made to himself, we confess that we are surprised by a report which comes to us from a reliable source. It relates to an alleged present just made to General Grant by a number of gentlemen who are already employed in the public service, or who are willing to be, of a paid-up life insurance policy for $50,000. The statement that an effort was on foot to collect the money necessary to offer this douceur to General Grant has for some days been current. It was first brought to public notice, we believe, by the Boston *Post*. That journal alleged that the brother-in-law of one of General Grant's secretaries had been sent over the country with a letter of introduction, asking subscriptions for the purpose of buying this policy for the President. Our correspondent, however, asserts that the sum required for the purpose has for some days been made up; that the policy has been issued by the Equitable Company of this city; and that the money was furnished by employes in the Custom House and Post Office, and by other gentlemen who, for various reasons, have been desirous of securing special favor at the White House.

We give place to this communication, because the character of the writer by whom it is brought to us renders it impossible for us to reject it. And yet we say frankly that we would a thousand times rather see it proved false than true. It was bad enough and disgusting enough when the expenses of Andrew Johnson's crusade about the country, swinging around the circle and making absurd and incendiary speeches at every stopping-place, were all levied upon unlucky office-holdiers, and when a man who refused to contribute was at once dismissed from his place. But of that form of Presidential blackmail it could at least be said that the proceeds were intended for a sort of public use; the money was raised to enable the President to visit his constitutents and to address them upon important public questions. The exaction was scandalous; but the purpose for which the money was employed was one that a public man need not blush to avow. But in the present instance there is no such palliation. The blackmail now said to be exacted is not for any public use; it is intended solely and simply to add to the considerable wealth which President Grant has already acquired, and acquired mainly by gifts. Until now, however, it has not been increased by extortions from the small salaries of clerks and tide-waiters.

But as we have said, we earnestly desire that this report should be proved to be false. There is public indignation enough towards the President, and a sufficient burden of disgrace upon his shoulders, without this addition. But we still more desire that the statement of our correspondent that General Horace Porter, one of the military secretaries of the President, has himself urged that the subscription should be expedited, so that the sum demanded could be promptly handed over to the President, shall be proved to be doubly false. General Porter was a gallant and meritorious officer in the war. His conduct since he has been connected with the White House has sometimes been found fault with, but we believe unjustly; and it would be a serious misfortune to the military service and to the good character of the young men of the country, if it should appear that he has been a party to a transaction of such a nature as this. Let us still hope that the story is not true.

What course Congress may see fit to take in regard to this subject we will not anticipate. It is certain, however, that if any fact of this nature could have been proved against Andrew Johnson in the spring of 1868, it would have been impossible by any means to obtain favorable votes enough in the Senate to save him from the most disgraceful punishment that the nation could inflict upon an impeached and convicted President.

—The thunder-shower in Providence on Friday noon was something terrific. Three and fifteen-hundredths inches of rain fell in about an hour and a quarter.

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC. ETC.

A large invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panorama just received. 11 10 rp

LOOKING-GLASSES,

Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.

OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.
A large selection.
PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, revised very low prices.
RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.
ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 20, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 20 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1870.

At a special meeting of the Company held 1st instant, the following officers were elected to serve for the year:—

JOHN H. MURPHY, President.
CHARLES T. MURPHY, Treasurer.
6 16 6t ALBERT L. MURPHY, Secretary.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vauntedand delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27 mwf6

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it, the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 15

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,
New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 20, 1870.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Sr., Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.

Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m

SUMMER RETREAT.

THE FOUNTAIN HOUSE
AT THE
CRYSTAL SPRING,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

This splendid Hotel, charmingly situated, elegantly furnished with new and costly furniture, and replete with every modern comfort and convenience, is now open for the season,
Twenty trains to and from Allentown daily.
Carriages will be sent to the depot to meet guests, and the Fountain House Coaches meet every train.
J. L. HEISE, Proprietor.
P. W. H. DESHLER, Superintendent. 31 1m

SEA-CIRT HOUSE,
MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.

This pleasant Summer Resort, situated directly on the Atlantic shore, will open on JUNE 1, 1870.

Cars leave Walnut street wharf at 2 o'clock P. M. for Farmingdale, where carriages will be in waiting to convey guests to the house. Address

C. GARRETSON, Squan Village,
5 28 sw8t Monmouth County, N. J.

BENTZ HOUSE,
Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE, PENNA.

The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.
Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.
6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDwell, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $2 50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17 50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17 50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the erection and construction of the Public Baths of the city, endorsed "Proposals for Public Baths," are invited, and will be received at the Mayor's office up to WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1870, at 10 o'clock, at which time they will be opened.

The baths are to be constructed according to the approved plans and specifications of C. D. Supplee & Son, architects, which are open for inspection at the Mayor's office, and where any additional information will be furnished.

Each proposal will be accompanied with a certificate that a bond has been executed and filed at the law department of the city, in compliance with the ordinance of May 25, 1860. HENRY HUHN,
6 17 fmw 5t Chairman Committee on Police.

WINDOW FASTENER.

THE UNRIVALLED NEVER-FAILING, SELF-LOCKING WINDOW FAST.—The best, most complete, perfect, and durable article for securing windows—either with or without weights—that has ever been offered to the public. Designed for the use of dwellings, stores, factories, steamboats, street and steam railway cars; securely locks the windows in any desired position, and can easily be applied to old and new windows.

Manufactured by the Boston and Meriden Manufacturing Company, No. 512 COMMERCE Street, and sold by all the principal Hardware houses in the city. 6 16 mw 1m

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the season on the 23d June. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., having changed hands, and been refitted and newly furnished throughout, will open for the reception of guests on the 25th of June.
Terms, $15 and $16 per week.
6 11 1m B. COFFIN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.)
The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquors and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacies of the season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Oyster Bay, Philadelphia.
JACOB RIVELL,
6 11 1m THOMAS GREENWELL, Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, will open for the season on the 18th of June. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.
Fine Stabling for Horses on the premises.
Rates of Board greatly reduced since last season.
6 11 1m GEORGE W. HINCKLE, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6-1-2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., new and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, will open for the season June 18. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.
G. W. HINCKLE & CO., Proprietors.
6 11 1m E. F. BLAIR, Superintendent.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.
This new and delightfully located Hotel will soon be open for the reception of guests. It is neatly furnished throughout, and will be found one of the pleasantest stopping places on the Island.
6 11 1m H BLOOD, Proprietor.

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character. JOHN METZ,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
6 11 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMOCK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 11 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 11 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, one square from railroad to the beach.
6 11 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, will open on the 15th June. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhe e on the Island. NO BAR. 6 11 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N J.
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 11 1m Proprietress.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

TOMPKINS & SON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—French confectionery, ice cream, and fine cakes, wholesale and retail, ATLANTIC Street, opposite United States Hotel. 6 11 1m

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is NOW OPEN. ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC AVENUE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 11 1m JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. F. WATSON, R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 6 11 1m

BANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the season, June 20.
Terms $12 per week or $2 per day.
6 11 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEXT door to United States Hotel. Terms $12 to $15 per week. CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

THE BYE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of June. For rooms, apply to Mrs. BEVINE, No. 1323 SPRUCE Street, Phila., or at the Bye House. 6 11 1m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, now open. For particulars apply Nos. 1429 and 1431 CHESNUT Street.
6 11 1m M. B. FIELD.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
will be open for the season the 25th of June.
6 11 1m R. E. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE U.S. HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the season
6 11 1m MRS. CULLION, Proprietress.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms moderate.
6 11 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.
S. B. MORSE, Superintendent. 6 11 1m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY.
CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.

NATIONAL HALL, formerly kept by Aaron Garretson, will be opened under new auspices, June 20, under the supervision of W. B. MILLER (formerly proprietor of Congress Hall), and superintended by WILLIAM WHITNEY.

The house commands a fine view of the ocean, and will be kept as a

First Class Family Boarding-House.

The table will be supplied with all the *Substantials* and *Delicacies of the Season*, without the *Entrees*.

Stage free to convey guests to and from the depot and bathing grounds. NO BAR.

Patronage respectfully solicited, and no pains or expense will be spared to make the NATIONAL a desirable home for those who wish Comfort, Sea Air, and Sea Bathing, without the expenses of a fashionable hotel.

TERMS—$18 PER WEEK OR $3 PER DAY.

Liberal arrangements made to large families remaining from four to six weeks. For Rooms, address
WILLIAM WHITNEY,
6 16 10t NATIONAL HALL, Cape May, N. J.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., WILL BE OPENED
this season for guests
On THURSDAY, JUNE 23.
Plans of rooms may be seen and arrangements made for families or individuals by calling at the Girard House, Philadelphia.
It is intended that
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE
shall sustain its
HIGH CHARACTER
for quietness and good order, and continue to be so conducted as to retain its large
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PATRONAGE.
For good bathing, easy access to beach for children, central location, and yet for retirement, we claim advantages for
THE COLUMBIA
superior to those possessed by any other hotel upon the island. GEORGE J. BOLTON,
[6 16 tf] Proprietor.
Also, proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1
Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3 50 per day June and September, $4 00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
OPENS FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS JUNE 25.
Music under the direction of Professor CHARLES R. DODWORTH.
Terms, $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
CHARLES DUFFY, Proprietor,
6 20 6t Formerly of the Continental Hotel, Phila.

MIRABELLA'S NEW HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. C. MIRABELLA, of Philadelphia, has opened HIS NEW HOTEL,
on JACKSON Street, within a few steps of the ocean. The sleeping apartments are light and airy and beautifully furnished. Board per day, $3; per week, $18. Private dinner and supper parties will receive the particular attention of the proprietor. 6 16 1m

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1904 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

CAPE ISLAND.—WILLIAM MASON HAS consolidated the Continental with the favorite MERCHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses. Now open. Terms reasonable. 6 16 1m

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT,
6 18 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House will be open for the reception of guests on July 1. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. [6 16 1m] MA. P. COOK, Proprietor.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wrm 3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietress

CARPETINGS, ETC.

E. J. LESTER. CHAS. F. WEBER.
WM. T. CERNZA.

E. J. LESTER & CO.'S
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 29 North SECOND Street
Opposite Christ Church
PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN
VENETIAN CARPETS.
ALSO,
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE
Lowest Market Rates.
E. J. LESTER & CO.,
Opposite Christ Church
No. 29 North SECOND Street,
4 2 smw3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FURNITURE, ETC.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FURNITURE, ETC.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FURNITURE, ETC.
BY
WEEKLY INSTALMENTS,
WEEKLY INSTALMENTS,
WEEKLY INSTALMENTS,
AT
KELLY'S,
KELLY'S,
KELLY'S,
624 *SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,*
925 *SOUTH STREET,*
1201 *MARKET STREET,*
528 *GIRARD AVENUE,*
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,
Northwest Corner of TWELFTH and MARKET STREETS,
[*UP STAIRS.*]
NOTICE.—Persons wanting any of the above-mentioned articles of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Furniture, etc., can be accommodated on the most liberal terms, at the lowest prices, payable by the week or month, if desired.
Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. [6 4 smw 1m

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The body of Miss Maggie Cade, who, in company with several others, was drowned in the Schuylkill, near the Falls of Schuylkill, last week, was recovered by the Harbor Police yesterday afternoon. The Coroner held an inquest, after which the body was forwarded to the relatives of the deceased.

—Yesterday A. A. Stone, of the Mechanic Fire Company, of New Orleans, arrived in this city in order to perfect arrangements relative to the visit of the Mechanic and Hope Hose Companies to this city on Thursday, June 30. The visitors will be the guests of the Mechanic Fire Company of this city.

—The following nominations were made last evening by the Republicans of the Fifth ward:—Select Council, John Middleton; School Directors, Joseph Doyer (colored), John T. Boyce, James Markland, E. J. Kenney; Constable, William Mitchell.

The following is a complete list of the members of the Republican City Executive Committee:—

Wards.	Wards.
1. Samuel Lutz,	15. Henry Huhn.
2. R. C. Tittermary.	16. Joseph Ash.
3. J. T. Pratt.	17. George W. Painter.
4. Thomas Smyth.	18. Jacob M. Davis.
5. John W. Donnelly.	19. John Loughridge.
6. Chas. W. Ridgway.	20. William Thomas.
7. John V. Creely.	21 William Dorsen.
8. Charles A. Porter.	22. M. C. Hong.
9. John L. Hill.	23. George A. Schoch.
10. John McCullough.	24. James Newell.
11. Jacob Albright.	25. Howard Griffin.
12. John Johnson.	26. L. J. McBride.
13. Ezra Lukens.	27. Christian Kneass.
14 Wm. H. Johnson.	

The contest over the seat from the Twenty-eighth ward was referred back for settlement.

The following were elected officers yesterday afternoon:—President, John L. Hill, Ninth ward; Vice-Presidents, Christian Kneass, Twenty-seventh ward, Charles Ridgway, Sixth ward; Secretaries, John McCullough, Tenth ward, Marshall C. Hong, Twenty-second ward; Treasurer, Charles A. Porter, Eighth ward.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112¾.

—An infant, about a twelvemonth old, was murdered on Monday afternoon, near Boyerstown, by its nurse, a girl of thirteen.

—Mr. Ramsey's amendment to the Postal Appropriation bill repealing the franking privilege was rejected yesterday by the Senate.

—Another malicious lie—that President Grant has received a present of a life-insurance policy of fifty thousand dollars in a New York Company.

—Three men were instantly killed and three others mortally wounded, by the premature explosion of a blast at East Hampton, Conn., on Monday.

—A party of five hundred Indians attacked the woodchoppers at Fort Buford a day or two ago, and killed nearly all of them. This is regarded as the opening of the long meditated war.

—Should the Red River expedition continue to move westward, it is said that Riehl will send an armed force to meet it, and in that contingency the independence of the Territory will probably be declared.

—A postal convention has been concluded with the North German Union, reducing the rate by closed mail via England from 15 to 10 cents, and by direct steamers via Bremen or Hamburg from 10 to 7 cents.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Post Office Appropriation bill was passed, the amendment abolishing franking being rejected. The Tax and Tariff bill was laid over as unfinished business until this morning. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed, with amendments providing for a Consul-General at Liberia, making the Minister to Japan a plenipotentiary, etc. The Naval Appropriation bill was considered. In the House the case of B. F. Whittemore, elected from South Carolina, came up. Mr. Logan offered a resolution declaring Whittemore unworthy of a seat in the House, and refusing him admission as a Representative. After some debate, the resolution was carried—yeas, 131; nays, 23. The Civil Appropriation bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—A serious riot recently occurred at Verviers, in Belgium.

—A Saldanha demonstration was made in Lisbon on Monday.

—Our new Minister to Portugal was received by the King a few days ago.

—Immediately after the adjournment of the Œcumenical Council the Consistory will proceed to fill the fifteen vacant cardinalates.

—Thirteen persons were killed and from thirty to forty wounded by an accident on the Great Northern Railroad, England, yesterday.

—The English Government has reason to belive that the United States intends to raise its mission to England to one of the first rank, and intimates that the courtesy will be reciprocated.

The Board of School Controllers.

The Board of School Controllers held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon. M. Hall Stanton presided.

The Committee on Property presented a resolution to draw a warrant for $10,216 in favor of Thomas Wriggins for a lot of ground for a school-house at Frankford road and Helen street. Adopted.

Mr. Hikock offered a resolution requesting the Committee on the Girls' Normal School to visit the State Normal Schools at Lancaster, Pa., and Oswego, N. Y., for the purpose of examining the buildings, with a view of incorporating all the improvements in the proposed new Normal School in this city. Adopted.

Mr. Steinmetz called up the resolution relative to admissions to the Girls' Normal and Boys' High Schools, offered at a former meeting. It was amended so as to permit the Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth sections to send pupils from the consolidated schools. Adopted.

A resolution dispensing with the August meeting of the board was passed. Another, fixing the beginning of the public school vacation from the first Monday of July, was defeated—yeas 14, nays 10.

Mr. Hikock presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Property to require all contractors to place water and a reception room in buildings which they may contract to erect. Agreed to. Adjourned.

PRACTICAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A Massachusetts Lady Founds a Woman's College—Details of the Request.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, June 20.

The will of the late Sophia Smith, of Hatfield, in providing for the establishment of a college in Hampshire county for the higher education of young women, announces as the design of the testator to secure privileges equal in all respects to those now afforded in our colleges to young men. She says:—"It is my opinion that by the higher and more thorough Christian education of women, their wrongs will be redressed, their wages adjusted, their weight of influence in reforming the evils of society greatly increased; as teachers, as writers, as mothers, as members of society, their power for good will be incalculably enlarged." The institution is to bear the name of Smith College. If there is more than $300,000 left after paying other legatees, the whole is to go to the college; if less, it is to accumulate until it reaches that sum. To secure it, Northampton must make the required contribution of $25,000 within two years, otherwise it goes to Hatfield. Not more then half the bequest may be invested in buildings and grounds; the other half to be a permanent fund, of which the interest only is to be used forever, for furnishing teachers, library, and apparatus for the higher education of young women, and the general purposes and objects of the institution. The will provides further, that the "Holy Scriptures shall be daily and systematically read and studied in said college, and without giving the preference to any sect or denomination, all the education and all the discipline shall be pervaded by the spirit of the Christian religion." The studies are to embrace "higher culture in the English language and literature, also in ancient and modern languages, in mathematical and physical sciences, in the useful and fine arts, in intellectual, moral and æsthetic philosophy, in natural theology, in the evidences of Christianity, in gymnastics and physical culture, in the sciences and arts that pertain to education, society and government and such other studies as coming times may develop or demand for the education of woman and the progress of the race. I would have the education suited to the mental and physical wants of women. It is not my design to render my sex any the less feminine, but to develop, as fully as may be, the powers of womanhood and to furnish women with the means of usefulness, happiness and honor, now withheld from them." The first trustees of the college are to be Charles E. Forbes and Osmyn Baker, of Northampton; Rev. John M. Greene, of South Hadley (now of Lowell); Professor W. S. Tyler and Julius H. Seelye, of Amherst College, and Edward A. Park, of Andover; William B. Washburn, of Greenfield; Joseph White, of Williamstown; Rev. B. G. Northrup, of New Haven; Edward B. Gillett, of Westfield, and George W. Hubbard, of Hatfield. Full power to increase their number or fill vacancies is given to these trustees, and they are instructed to invest and expend this money to found and set in operation this institution as soon as may be after the death of the testator, with full powers to act, excepting only the restrictions already mentioned. The same provisions against conflict with legal statutes are in this will which were in that of Oliver Smith. The full bequests of the will, in addition to this sum and the $75,000 given to Hatfield for an academy, are as follows:—To the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to the American Tract Society of New York, to the American Home Missionary Society, and to the American Bible Society, $2 00 each; to Mrs. Electa Graves, of this city, and Charlotte W. Billings, of Hatfield, $1000 each, and to the latter her jewelry, clothing, and furniture; to Almira Ransom, Lucy A. Riker, Maria Storrs, Betsy Cadwell, Mary Graves, Nancy Morgan, Mary Vinton, Almira Lyman, Asenath Smith, Thera White, Lavinia Smith, and Caroline Smith, $500 each; to Louisa D., wife of Rev. John M. Greene; Philura T., wife of George W. Hubbard; Ann Larkin, a former domestic; and Mary Harney, $100 each. The will is witnessed by Lewis Rodman, of Williamsburg, and Eleazer Porter and John C. Hammond, of Hadley.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4 29 MOON RISES..... 0 58
SUN SETS..... 7 34 HIGH WATER..... 8 34

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUBOROW, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	June 4
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	June 8
Sidonia	Glasgow	New York	June 8
Col London	Liverpool	New York	June 9
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	June 9
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	June 11
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	June 11
Hammonia	Havre	New York	June 11
Hansa	Havre	New York	June 11

FOR EUROPE.

Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Malta	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Dorian	New York	Glasgow	June 22
New York	New York	Bremen	June 23
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	June 25
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 25
Australia	New York	Glasgow	June 25
Rhein	New York	Bremen	June 25
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	June 29
Sidonia	New York	Glasgow	June 29
Hansa	New York	Bremen	June 30

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 21
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc	June 22
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	June 23
Fah-Kee	New York	Bermuda	June 24
St. Louis	New York	New Orleans	June 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer R. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Meaco, Christian, Cardenas.
Bark Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Br. brig Covodonga, Vives, Gibraltar, Workman & Co.
Schr L. A. Johnson, Mahlman, Boston, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.
Schr D. Talbot, Amsbury, Bath, Warren & Gregg.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Miss Tingham, L. M. Bond, Jr., Miss C. Earley, Mr. A. Minis, Mr. Isaac Minis, Mr. J. L. Mellman.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr North Carolina, Morgan, 3 days from Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to Charles Haslam & Co.

Schr Bee, Hern, 6 days from Norfolk, with cedar rails to Malone & Sons.

Schr William S. Mason, McNitt, 1 day from Drawbridge, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 22.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

William Edward, with lumber for New York.
C. B. Davis, with stone to Maul & Painter.
John Rowe, with bark for Chester.
Corinna, with staves to order.
Major J. Rohrer, with coal for Delaware City.
Zimmerman & Lescure, with coal to order.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., June 12.—Passed out this P. M. brig Eliza McNeill, and a bark and two brigs unknown.

Beating in, a bark and a large ship.

Wind north, blowing fresh. Thermometer, 78.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Prometheus, hence, arrived at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Tonawanda. Barrett, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 20th instant.

Br. steamship Tarifa, Murphy, from Liverpool 7th via Queenstown 8th, at Boston 20th inst.

Br. steamship Etna, Lochead, cleared at Boston 20th inst. for Liverpool via New York.

Steamers Vulcan, Wilcox and Monitor, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 20th inst.

Bark Starlight, Seavey, hence, at Portland 19th instant.

Bark Crusoe, for Philadelphia, sailed from Sagua 12 days since.

Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, hence, at Ponce 8th inst., chartered to load for a port in the U. States.

Br. brig Manlius, Dussart, hence, at Havana 14th instant.

Br. brig Southern Cross, Brown, hence, at Mayaguez prior to 8th inst.

Brigs Clara Brown, Osgood, and Adelaide, Wilson, hence, at Portland 19th inst.

Brig Walter Howes, Pierce, hence, at Boston 19th instant.

Schrs Mindora, Higgins, and Polly Price, Townsend, hence, at Boston 50th inst.

Schr Alice B. Gardner, Barbour, hence, at Salem 17th inst.

Schrs Agnes, Chester, and John Strout, Crawford, hence, at Salem 18th inst.

Schrs Abbie Barsley, Lovell, and J. W. Maitland, Leighton, hence, at Salem 19th inst.

Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Beverly 16th inst.

Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, hence, at Beverly 19th instant.

Schr J. A. Crawford, Young, hence, at Danvers 17th inst.

Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 11th inst.

Schr J. B. Allen, Case, hence, at Nantucket 16th instant.

Schr C. Cooper, Nixon, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 16th inst.

Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, hence, at Marblehead 18th instant.

Schrs J. Truman, Gibbs, and Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, sailed from New Bedford 18th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Daniel S. Mershon, Ayres, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 18th inst.

Schrs Hero, hence for Lynn, and Pangasset, Waples, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 2d inst.

Schr Samuel Castner, Jr., from Philadelphia for Lynn, before reported ashore at Block Island, has been got off leaking badly, and put into New London 19th inst. for repairs.

Schrs Lamartine, Butler, and E. H. Atwood, sailed from Providence 18th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs Cordelia, Newkirk, Huntley, for Philadelphia; Joseph Porter, Burroughs, for do.; and M. A. McGahan, Hall, for do. or Georgetown, D. C., sailed from Providence 19th inst.

Schr Catalnet, Stevens, hence for Gloucester, sailed from Newport P. M. 17th inst.

Schrs Ann E. Glover, Terry; E. R. Shaw, Shaw; and Mary Monroe, Hall, hence, at Boston 18th inst.

Schrs Vashti Sharp, Sharp; J. Ponder, Hudson; Sarah Wooster, Leland; S. J. Bright, Shaw; A. H. Leaming, Brower; J. J Worthington, Terry; and Harriet F. Rogers, Frambes, hence, at Boston 19th instant.

Schr Nellie Tarbox, Conery, hence, at Barbadoes 4th inst.

Br. schr Morford & Trahey, McCullough, at Ponce 8th inst. for Delaware Breakwater.

MISCELLANY.

Schrs Maggie J. Chadwick, and Hero, hence, both outward bound, collided off the Lazaretto, New York, 19th inst.; the former had bulwarks and galley stove.

Schr Advance, Hopkins, while in the bay five miles outside of Newburyport bar, was struck by lightning during the shower of Thursday afternoon. The electricity struck the mainmast near the head, and ran down to the deck, where it passed off. The mast was so shattered that a new one will have to take its place. Three of the crew were knocked down, but not seriously injured. She arrived at Newburyport on Thursday night.

A despatch from Fort Salvador, received in San Francisco, 20th inst., announces the loss of bark Marmaduke, near Scammon's Lagoon, Lower California; vessel dismasted and bilged; crew at Scammon's Lagoon.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 6/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill, FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets 4 12 f PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOTICE.

The first volume of ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA is now complete and bound. Subscriptions taken either for bound volumes or in numbers.

Parties thinking of subscribing had better send in their names at once, as the price of the work will unquestionably be advanced to non-subscribers.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, 6 4 sw 1m PUBLISHER. Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it. In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 21t

WISHART'S COLUMN

A Change without Alteration.

Most of the cities of our Union have pet names—titles of endearment which are almost as well known as their proper titles. Thus we have the Garden City, the Hub, the Crescent and the Twin. One among our larger capitals has a name which is merely a translation of its own into a more familiar and better understood language. We mean Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love. It is a city of which an American may well be proud, for here the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the heart of every patriot swells with a nobler emotion as he looks upon the bell which pealed forth with joy at a nation's deliverance. The philanthropist feels his heart throb with pleasure as he views the noble institutions which a magnificent charity has erected in that favored spot to relieve the distress of humanity. The friend of science rejoices to see the city of the great American printer and philosopher abounding in institutes for science and nurseries of art. Medical students resort to Philadelphia for their professional training. The young man intending to adopt the Bar as his occupation seeks her classic groves. The architect finds in her streets and squares, her solemn temples and gorgeous palaces, fit examples for his study and imitation. The merchant from other cities looks with wonder upon the commercial facilities of Philadelphia, her double port, her mineral treasures poured into her lap from the exhaustless resources of the Commonwealth, and the manufacturing energies which put the wheels of industry in motion and send the products of her artisans and the result of the energies of her capitalists to the farthest regions of the West and all points of the compass. From Philadelphia as from a modern Bethesda a healing pool for the diseases of humanity flow out the grand remedies which have stood the test of time, and are known and valued wherever mankind is liable to the ills of flesh or the accidents of climate. Why it is we know not, but probably from her magnificent central position of our country, those members of the healing art who furnish the whole world with remedies for every complaint seem to have made their headquarters in the City of Brotherly Love.

We could enumerate, had we space and time, a large number of houses engaged in this noble work. Second to none, take, for instance, those well-known medicines, the Pine Tree Tar Cordial and Dyspepsia Pills. The results of long experience and the subject of many papers before the Philosophical Society of Great Britain, it was left to America to see their virtues fully tested, and to Philadelphia to become the great centre from which they traversed half the world. Originally introduced by L. Q. C. WISHART, they rapidly became popular and brought fame and fortune to their proprietor, who some twelve months ago died, full of years and honors, respected and regretted by all who knew him. These medicines for that peculiarly American complaint—chronic indigestion or dyspepsia—together with his fortune, fell into good hands, and the worthy sons carry on their manufacture and distribution. HENRY R. WISHART, the principal manager, is recognized by the profession as a promising man, though scarcely thirty years old, possessed of the energy which is requisite in his calling, and which is so peculiarly characteristic of the Philadelphians. He, well knowing that they have something the world wants and the people will have, is extending the fame and knowledge of his father's bequest through the length and breadth of the land by an extensive system of newspaper advertising; and the village must be remote, the drug store extremely rare, which is not supplied with a stock of the Tar Cordial and Dyspepsia Pills, two preparations which, at the present day, stand foremost in the ranks of patent medicines, and which are the sheet-anchor of health when once that kitchen of the body, the human stomach, gives way under the distressing symptoms of confirmed indigestion. Young and enterprising, a future lies before the WISHARTS of which any man might be proud, and which they will, we predict, grasp and use with prudence and success. A trade immense to contemplate lies in the articles and the men.—*Davenport Democrat.*

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

Nature's Great Remedy.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, etc, etc.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections, equal to Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial? We answer—

First. It cures—not by stopping coughs, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

Second. Most throat and lung remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringent effects the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

Third. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of certificates from men and women of unquestionable character, who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A physician in attendance, who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tordial, $1 50 per bottle; $11 per dozen. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address

L. Q. C. WISHART, No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET, 16 sw3m PHILADELPHIA.

PLATED WARE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO., JEWELLERS, No. 902 CHESNUT Street, Call attention to their very complete and regularly maintained stock of ELEGANT PLATED WARES FROM THE Gorham Manufacturing Company, Whose productions are universally admitted to have introduced a higher style of ART than has hitherto been found in such manufactures.

They have a very full line of COFFEE AND TEA SERVICES, DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES TUREENS, GAME DISHES, VEGETABLE DISHES PITCHERS, WAITERS, GOBLETS, CUPS, CAKE BASKETS, ETC. ETC. NEW, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL PIECES DESIGNED FOR FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Complete Table Outfits

In plain practical designs and matching throughout

At Fixed Prices, commending them to closest buyers.

6 1 wfmtfrp

PLATED GOODS. REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS From No. 804 Chesnut street to No. 632 MARKET Street, First Floor, Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers Brothers' and Meridan Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions. [6 4 1m

GAS FIXTURES.

821 CHERRY STREET. CORNELIUS & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES, Etc. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SALESROOMS 821 CHERRY Street, PHILADELPHIA. We have no Store or Salesroom on Chesnut street. 6 11 1m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

EXCURSIONS.

BOARDMAN'S THIRD ANNUAL SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY, June 25, 1870. Last boat leaves Vine Street Wharf at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leaves Atlantic, Monday, 27th, at 7 o'clock A. M. Round trip $2 00. Tickets for sale at Trenwith's Bazar, No. 614 Chesnut street, and at Vine Street Wharf. 6 11 12t

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecouitre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HADFIELD'S PREMIUM WORKS AT FACTORY PRICES. EXHIBITION AND SMALL WORKS!!! GEORGE W. BOYER, No. 138 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE, 6 16 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business. Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed. The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights. JACOB G. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 3 14 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO. JOHN H. MURPHY, President, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Manufacture Wrought Iron Pipe And Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 4 1 No. 44 North FIFTH Street.

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS, AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES (Patented July 9, 1867.) This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by McMILLAN & CO., 5 23 6m No 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia. Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts ROPE AND TWINE BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 2 5

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wfm4

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 22, Third night of the production of the latest Success at Wallack's Theatre, New York, the Grand Military Drama of THE LANCERS. Engagements have been made with MISS LOUISA MOORE AND MR. CHARLES WYNDHAM, From Wallack's, in their original roles, supported by some of the principal Artistes of Wallack's Theatre. Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock. MR. JOSH HARP ..... Manager GRAND TRIPLE COMBINATION EVERY NIGHT. Giving the most beautiful, varied and finished entertainment ever witnessed in America, in which the Leading Stars of the world appear in their different specialties. A Change of Programme on Tuesday night. On Monday next, ROBINSON CRUSOE for Harlequin Main Friday, first time in Philadelphia. 6 21 MATINEE MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—POWERFUL ATTRACTION EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, PASTOR'S NEW YORK COMBINATION, In conjunction with FOX'S TRIPLE STAR COMPANY. Best Entertainment in the city. Everything Grand and Splendid. 6 20 6t

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch. THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY. Last week of Madlle MARIE ZOE. Two great dramas this week, "FLOWERS OF THE FOREST" and "NITA." Benefit of Madlle ZOE, FRIDAY EVENING, June 24. The Favorite Tragedian, C. HARRY FRANCK, will appear. MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2:30. 6 20 6t

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1205 CHESNUT Street, three doors above Twelfth, the most complete collection of objects, illustrating Physiology, Pathology, Natural History, etc. Illustrative Lectures every evening. Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 3m

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 12tf

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO., FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE WAREROOMS No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET, EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT. 6 11 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE Selling at Cost, No. 1019 MARKET Street. 4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

INSTRUCTION.

H. Y. LAIDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30 tf

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. 6 15 w fm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

PATENTS.

PATENTS. OFFICE FOR PROCURING Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries, FORREST BUILDINGS, 119 S. FOURTH St., Philada., AND MAKER BUILDINGS, SEVENTH Street, above F, (Opposite U. S. Patent Office), WASHINGTON, D. C. B. BOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. C. BOWSON, Attorney-at-Law. Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mws

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J. 12tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON, 1 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street above Coates.

A. C. SMITH & CO. TIN, COPPER, AND IRON ROOFERS, No. 1624 SOUTH Street and No. 921 RIDGE Avenue. Patentees of the SPIRAL EXPANSIVE CONDUCTOR SPOUT. This spout has by a two years' trial proved to be a success, having put up some 500 stacks, every one of which has given entire satisfaction. It is a spiral coil, thus dispensing with the upright seam, which invariably breaks first in the spout. We guarantee it to be firm, more durable, to bear more freezing, and cost less than any other good spout. Roofing and Guttering at reasonable prices. Old Roofs Repaired and Painted. [5 21 1m

SOAP.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. One pound of Crampton's Imperial Laundry Soap will make twelve quarts of handsome SOFT SOAP. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT AND TRY IT. KOONS & RUOFF, AGENTS. No. 242 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 3 1m

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 3 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1870.

THE RIGHTS OF PENSIONERS.

"Only about two hundred per cent. interest."

THE pensions paid by the Government are for important services performed for the benefit of the nation—services involving loss of life, loss of limb, and loss of health. The pensioners are poor, maimed, or aged soldiers, or the orphans and widows of those who fell on the field of battle. None of the pensions are for large amount, and in view of all the circumstances, those entitled to them have a right to receive without fee or tax every dollar that the Government undertakes to give. Under the peculiar system of paying pensions, however, now in vogue, the pensioners not only receive their money at such long intervals that many of them are unable to expend it to the best advantage, but they are obliged to pay to the agents employed to represent the Government various fees that diminish seriously the already insignificant amounts they are entitled to. It is a great shame that such a system should be permitted to exist, but it is more shameful that the pension agents should be allowed to rob those under their care by discounting their claims at exorbitant rates. It is true that advancing money in this manner is expressly forbidden by the law, but it is a matter of common notoriety that it is done all over the country, and that pension agents grow rich in a manner that they never could from the legitmate emoluments of their office. So lucrative indeed have the pension agencies become that the men holding them have been able to form a powerful combination that thus far has successfully resisted every attempt to bring about a reform.

We alluded yesterday to the trial of George B. Thatcher, formerly a clerk in the office of Colonel Forbes, a pension agent of this city, as a practical illustration of the evils of which we have spoken. Thatcher has been found guilty of embezzlement and received a heavy sentence, which, in all probability, he richly deserves. The evidence adduced on the trial, however, seemed to indicate that Thatcher was made the scapegoat for the sins of his superiors; and by the admissions of Colonel Forbes himself, and the testimony of reliable witnesses, it was shown that he was in the habit of advancing money to pensioners at the rate OF ABOUT TWO HUNDRED PER CENT. INTEREST. Colonel Forbes was a soldier himself, and it might be thought that he, of all men, would have felt some sympathy for such a class as the pensioners, and those who are dependent upon the bounty of the Government may well ask who will protect them if one who has himself borne arms upon the field of battle has no compunction at filling his pockets at their expense? Whether Colonel Forbes was implicated in the particular transactions for which Thatcher was found guilty or not, enough has been clearly proved against him to demonstrate the fact that he is not a proper person for the position he holds, and it is disgraceful that the authorities at Washington did not remove him long ago.

The real question at issue, however, is not the retention or removal of an unworthy officer, but whether the whole system of paying pensions is not thoroughly rotten, and whether a thorough reorganization ought not to be effected. The subject was discussed with considerable enthusiasm in the House of Representatives some months ago, and a bill was adopted which promised at least some protection to the pensioners. It then went to the Senate, and that is the last that has been heard of it. What the pensioners and the public now wish to know is whether the Senate intends to act on the bill, or whether it is quietly to be permitted to die of neglect. Rumor says that the pension agents have great influence in the Senate, and that they have been laboring earnestly to prevent this bill from being even considered. The political or pecuniary influence of the pensioners is little or nothing, and unless the Senate is virtuous they will not have much chance against the "ring" of agents who have thus far managed to keep the upper hand without difficulty. If the Senators are not influenced by unworthy motives in preventing the passage of this bill, they can easily prove their integrity by discussing it publicly and recording their votes for or against it; but to smother it in committee will only tend to confirm the impression that there is "something rotten in Denmark."

THE EXCLUSION OF WHITTEMORE.

THE action of the House of Representatives yesterday, in refusing to readmit Whittemore, the cadetship-peddler, despite his re-election by a South Carolina constituency, will command general approval. The great necessity of American politics is the erection of barriers against corruption, and Congress would have committed a fearful error if it had condoned Whittemore's offense. It may be too true that he is a scapegoat more innocent in fact than some of those who have condemned him, but his exclusion will nevertheless exert a good influence if it only proves that depths have at last been discovered to the pit of official peculation. The very excuse offered on his behalf, that he acted in accordance with the fashion of the time, increases rather than lessens the necessity for his proscription. The all-absorbing passion for money is rapidly undermining the virtue of the whole race of American politicians, and those who do not accept palpable or disguised bribes are becoming shining exceptions to a general rule. The alarming and constantly increasing tendency to prostitute public stations to private purposes should be checked at all hazards, and by every means that legislative bodies or the people can devise. Its continuance will speedily make a mockery of our whole system of government. This sad result, indeed, is already too plainly perceptible in the annual proceedings at Harrisburg, for the members of the State Legislature have well-nigh ceased to act in the interest of their constituents, and the worst of despotisms cannot be more galling, or, in the end, more injurious to the general welfare, than the exercise of law-making powers by bodies which draw their inspiration from packages of greenbacks. Even the most absolute of tyrants, if they are not downright fools, are induced by mere personal considerations to desire that the prosperity of the people whom they rule may be enhanced, but the sordid Congressman or legislator ignores all regard for the masses, and in selling his vote or his influence paves the way for the destruction of everything that patriotic citizens hold sacred. Year after year votes and influence are becoming more and more articles of merchandise, and the proverb of the English premier that every man has his price is rapidly gaining a strong semblance to truth in this country. The people cannot be aroused too quickly to a full sense of the danger that must inevitably ensue from the universal prevalence of corruption, and they cannot too soon commence a rigid enforcement of the demand that their public servants of all grades must be above suspicion. The attention which Whittemore's case has attracted should help to make it the signal for the general reform that is so imperatively demanded. Although he may be but as one corruptionist punished to ninety-nine who still wear a brazen front, a beginning has at least been made, and if it is vigorously followed up the National and State councils of the Republic may yet be purged of their avaricious and unworthy members.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

IT appears from an acknowledgment made in the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. Dawes, that a revision of the estimates of the present administration and its predecessor establishes a balance in favor of the former, and that the outcry of extravagance against Grant, as contrasted with Johnson, which was made some months ago, was, therefore, not well founded. The Committee on Appropriations has made a reduction on the estimates of more than thirteen millions of dollars, so that there is a fair prospect of a material diminution of the national expenditures. It is probable that Congress will be able to effect still further reductions in the appropriations recommended by the committee, and we hope it will promptly lop off nearly every unnecessary item. Nearly one hundred and fifty millions of dollars are required for the annual support of the Government, exclusive of the sum devoted to the payment of interest on the public debt, the collection of customs, etc., under the revised programme submitted by Mr. Dawes; but if he is as fully in earnest in his efforts to promote reform as he professed to be some months since, he should be able to bring this sum down to one hundred millions. This saving would undoubtedly be effected if every section and every interest in the country were treated with the niggardly spirit that is so uniformly displayed towards Philadelphia. The House of Representatives will find immense reductions of the Dawes estimates an easy task if it rigidly enforces in every department the harsh rules applied to this locality.

THE OLD MASTERS.

THE wonderful "autotypes" of the old masters that have lately been introduced to the American public through the agency in this city have been received by connoisseurs in all parts of the country with the greatest enthusiasm. These copies in carbon are indestructible, and they give the actual touch of the artist and the other characteristics of the works they reproduce in a manner that is impossible by any other method. It is only by means of such duplicates as these that the works of the great masters of art can be studied in America, and the importance of the "autotypes" as aids to artistic culture will be recognized by all who are at all interested in art matters. At the agency, No. 1125 Chesnut street, a large importation has just been received, to which we call the attention of our readers. A number of new and important subjects are included, among which may be mentioned a splendid copy of Michel Angelo's "Moses," as well as a fresh stock of those with which lovers of art are already familiar. This copy of the "Moses" is esteemed one of the finest things that has yet been done by the "autotype" process, and it created the greatest enthusiasm in Paris when it was exhibited there recently. An arrangement has been made to exhibit these works to the public until the eighth of July, at the galleries, No. 1125 Chesnut street, and those who visit them during this time will be sure to find abundant subjects for wonder and admiration. The introduction of the "autotypes" to the American public is one of the most important art events of the day, and they deserve to be better known and appreciated than they are by all classes of our citizens.

POLITICAL.

☞ NINTH WARD

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the Ninth ward, held this date, the following officers were elected:—

PRESIDENT,
JOHN E. ADDICKS.
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
DANIEL B. BEITLER, HENRY C. ALLEMAN.
TREASURER,
JAMES S. THOMPSON.
SECRETARIES,
WILLIAM PRESTON, EDWIN F. LEVAN.
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
JOHN L. HILL,
WILLIAM PRESTON,
EDWIN F. LEVAN,
Secretaries.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1870. 1t

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGE HILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—Open for Summer Boarders from July 1 to Sept. 15, 1870. Call or address Rev. T. W. CATTELL, Merchantville, Or A. G. CATTELL, & CO., No. 26 North WHARVES. 6 20 6t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ NOTICE

TO

TRAVELLERS.

EVERYTHING BELONGING TO GENTLEMEN'S ATTIRE, NECESSARY TO COMFORT IN SUMMER TRAVELLING, CAN NOW BE FOUND IN FULL VARIETY AT MR. WANAMAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT, ON CHESNUT STREET. TOGETHER WITH SUMMER SUITS, DUSTERS, LINEN OVERALLS, ETC., THERE IS A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VALISES, DRESSING-CASES, TOILET ARTICLES IN TRAVELLING SHAPE, AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY, WITH MANY NOVELTIES OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH MAKE.

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT ST.)
JUNE, 1870.)

☞ CARD.

The undersigned being a duly Commissioned Auctioneer for the City of Philadelphia, respectfully announces the same to all whom it may concern. The object of this announcement is to show that

MONEY CAN BE SAVED

by engaging the services of a live Auctioneer who is fully awake to the signs of the times and the wants of the people, and who knows the value of property and merchandise generally.

Parties having property to sell, either real or personal, of any description, can depend upon careful and judicious attention being given to its management, as the sales are conducted in person.

To persons declining housekeeping an opportunity never before presented is now offered, and which should command the services of JOSEPH PENNEY, because his large experience in manufacturing Furniture enables him to show at once the real value, thereby giving confidence to those purchasing.

JOSEPH PENNEY, Auctioneer.
6 22 tf No. 1307 CHESNUT Street.

☞ THE IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET.

A GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA
Favoring the
IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET,
Will be held under the auspices of
THE BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE,
AND BY AUTHORITY OF THE MEETING
OF CITIZENS HELD JUNE 17th, 1870,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ON THURSDAY EVENING,
June 30, at 8 o'clock.

All who appreciate the advantages that the thoroughfare of Broad street enjoys to make it, with proper improvement,

THE FINEST AND MOST IMPOSING AVENUE IN THE WORLD;

and all who take an honest pride in

BEAUTIFYING AND ADORNING OUR CITY,

ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE MEETING.

By order of the
BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE.
T. T. WOODRUFF, President.
Dr. F. C. MELVILLE, Vice-President.
GEORGE S. GRAHAM, Secretary.
JAMES W. HAVENS, Treasurer. 6 21 9t

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.

HENRY C. JONES,
8 22 1m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MEMbers of the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their Rooms, No. 421 WALNUT Street, on SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to consider and take final action upon the question of accepting and approving an act of Assembly passed April 29, A. D. 1870, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia,' approved twenty-second of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three," confirming the By-laws adopted by the said corporation, now known by the name of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia.

NATHAN BROOKE, President.
WASHINGTON J. JACKSON, Secretary.
June 14, 1870. 6 21 18t

☞ STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

[4 15tf4p

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in Philadelphia, will be held in ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, in this city, on THURSDAY, the 23d instant, at 10½ o'clock.

After morning prayers, an Essay on the Connection of Morality and Religion will be read by Mr. ARTHUR BROOKS, and an Essay on Prayer by Mr. JAMES CAIRD.

The clergy are requested to meet with the Students, Professors, and Board in the Sunday-school room of the Church; and the friends of the Institution generally are invited to be present. 1t

☞ A NUMBER OF GENTLEMEN, feeling the necessity of a suitable place for indoor riding, and also that they may have commodious and pleasant stabling for their horses, are negotiating for the purchase of the establishment late of Thomas Grange & Son, FOURTH Street, above Vine, with a view to the formation of a Riding Club and Stable.

Gentlemen desiring such advantages have now an opportunity not likely again to offer of becoming members.

Early application is desirable, as the number is limited. Information may be obtained from

H. CRAMER, No. 220 Race street.
A. HAUGG, No. 10 N. Sixth street.
W. F. SNYDER, S. W. cor. Fifth and Green.
1t*

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

HATS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

237 SOUTH STREET.—GREAT BARGAINS in Straw, Gimp, and Hair Hats, for Ladies and Misses.

Ribbons, Crapes, Flowers, Ruches, Frames, etc.

Sash Ribbons, all widths and colors; bargains.

Try our Kid Gloves, extra quality, only $1·25.

Receiving Bargains from auction daily.

MARKLAND'S Store for Bargains in Good Goods, No. 237 SOUTH Street.

Trim Bonnets or Hats while you wait. 6 15 wfm 6t

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW SMOKED
AND
SPICED SALMON.

A LARGE AND FRESH INVOICE OF

LIGHT WINES FOR SUMMER USE.

SHERRY, CLARET,
HOCKS, SAUTERNE, ETC.,

FOR SALE AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,

No. 115 S. THIRD Street,

6 21 wf2t Below Chesnut.

To Families Going to the Country

We offer the best inducements to purchase their supply of

FINE GROCERIES

From our large and varied stock, including

WINES,

(PARTICULARLY CLARETS), English and Scotch Ales, and everything that can be wanted for the table.

Goods delivered free of charge to any of the depots or express offices.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,)

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,

6 16 12t4p PHILADELPHIA.

JUST RECEIVED,

NEW SMOKED
AND
SPICED SALMON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ALPINE SAUCE—PREPARED BY AN OLD caterer, pure, wholesome, appetizing; pronounced by good judges the best table sauce in the market. SELSER & BRO., No. 30 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia. 5 28 1m

CLOTHING.

It is Delightfully Refreshing

TO ESCAPE FROM THE SOMBRE UGLINESS OF BLACK CLOTHES.

IT IS GRACEFULLY DECOROUS
To deck your manly frame
In a well-fitting summer suit
Of dainty fabric,
Of tasteful color,
Of exquisite cut,
Of the workmanship of
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

IT IS TRULY APPROPRIATE
To purchase for yourself,
For your boys,
For your friends,
Elegant suits of linen duck,
Light-weight coats of bright stripes,
Waistcoats, white as snow,
Pants of diagonal stripes,
Which are made and sold by
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

IT IS GRATIFYING AND INVIGORATING
To save your money,
To get the best clothes
At the lowest prices,
Of the strongest materials,
The most elegant cut, at the

GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

NOW IN STORE.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

CLOSING OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
Children's Clothing of
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

At greatly reduced prices to make room for fall stock.

Linen Dresses for children, from 2 to 9 years from $1·50 to $4·00.

Pique Dresses do., from $3·00 to $3·50.

Children's Parasols at half price.

Boys' Straw Hats at half price.

Great reduction in Children's Sun Bonnets; Cloth Sacks suitable for the sea-shore at greatly reduced prices; Sea-side Hats and Infants' Lace Caps, prices low.

Also, a handsome assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Collars and Cuffs, at

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.'S,
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—We are daily receiving new styles of Ladies' Percale and Linen Waists. 6 18 6t*

FURNACES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

AGRICULTURAL.

Late Cabbage and Celery Plants.

We have about 100,000 of each (fine plants), which we are disposing of at very low prices. Fresh every morning.

W. H. JONES'
Central Agricultural Implement Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 1631 MARKET Street, Phila.
1t*

FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
Now Fully Inaugurated--Prices Reduced

In order to reduce our large stock of Parasols, Fans, Embroideries, Lace Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Fronts, Corsets, White Goods, Piques, French Muslins, Plaid Muslins, Tarlatans, Mosquito Net, Shirred Muslins, and

KID GLOVES.

Largest assortment in the city. We endeavor to keep a full assortment during all seasons of the year.

Kid Gloves, $1·40. Kid Gloves, $1·25. Kid Gloves, $1·45. Kid Gloves, $1·50. Kid Gloves, $1·25.

Children's Kid Gloves; Gents' Kid Gloves; all kinds of Kid Gloves.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

Importers of and Sole Agents for the Bartley and La Belle Kid Gloves, [4 2 ws

No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

WILL OPEN THIS DAY—

200 pieces Printed Alpacas, 12½c.; worth 25c.
100 pieces 4-4 neat Printed Linens, 38c.; cost over 60c.
10,000 yards Dress Goods, 12½c.
French Organdie Lawns, 25 and 31c.
50 pieces best Silk Stripe Hernani, 25 and 28c.
200 pieces Satin Stripe and Check Muslins, extra cheap.
150 dozen Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15 and 25c.
White Lawn Suits, very cheap.
Cheapest Dress Goods ever offered.
Dress Goods at 12½; cost over 37½c.
Buff and Chocolate Linens for Suits.
Demonstration in Dress Goods.
100 dozen extra large and heavy Huck Towels, 25c.
Piques, closing out, 25 to 50c.
Ladies' and Gents' Summer Underwear.
New Hamburg Edgings.
Job Lots of Marseilles Trimming.
Largest and cheapest Lot of Lisle Gloves.
Ladies' Gauze Lisle Gloves, new.
Ladies' Gauze Silk Gloves, new.
Bargains throughout the whole Stock.
Clearing Sale of Dress Goods—a sacrifice.
Lace Collars, 25c. to 62c.
Real Point Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Fine French Soaps and Perfumery.
Cologne, Verbena, and Geranium Water, by measure.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, new designs.
Swiss, Cambric, and Lawn Puffing.
White Goods, closing out.
Dress Goods, closing out.

WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT AT PRICES THAT WILL INSURE RAPID SALES.

Balance of Matting, closing out.
500 8-4 French Table Cloths, cheap.
Table Linens, closing out. 6 22 wths3t

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner Eighth and Filbert Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK—

A new lot of Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings, new styles, very cheap.
Guipure Bands, Dimity Bands.
Lace Collars, 16, 20, 25, 31, 38, 50, 65, 75c., $1, $1·25.
Pique Trimmings, 18, 25, 28, 31, 38, 40, 44, 50, 62½, 75c.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., warranted all linen, 12½, 16, 20, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 62c.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Gents' Colored-Border Hdkfs.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Satin Plaid Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins.
Plaid Organdies, 25c. per yard.
Plain Organdie Muslin, 25c.
8-4 French Swiss Muslins.
Swiss Muslins, 12½, 16, 20, 25, up to 50 cents per yard.
Soft-finish Cambrics and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns, fine qualities, very cheap.
Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Nursery, Bird-Eye, and Bird-Eye Linen for aprons.

PIQUES! PIQUES!

Good qualities 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 50, 56, and 62½c. per yard.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

$1·37 up to $3 per yard.
Black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 50, 62½, 75c., and $1 per yard.
French Lawns, 25 cents per yard, fast colors.
Mixed Goods for Suits, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50c.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Silk Fans, Linen Fans, Autograph Fans, and Japanese Fans. 3 5wf

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

OFFERS HIS STOCK OF

SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices.

ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his

ELEGANT STOCK OF

Black and Fancy Silks,

UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY

AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 223 AND 231 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 2 25 3m

DRY GOODS.

PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,

No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

STRIPED JAPANESE SILKS.
STRIPED JAPANESE SILKS.
STRIPED JAPANESE SILKS.

A small invoice of these very desirable and scarce goods at less than importers' prices will be closed out at $1; cost $1·05.

STRIPED PERCALES. STRIPED PERCALES.
4-4 FRENCH PERCALES REDUCED TO 31c.
4-4 FRENCH PERCALES REDUCED TO 31c.
9-8 STRIPED PERCALES, IN ALL COLORS, 25c.
9-8 STRIPED PERCALES, IN ALL COLORS, 25c.
4-4 STRIPED FRENCH CRETONNES, REDUCED FROM 75 TO 37½c.
4-4 STRIPED FRENCH CRETONNES, REDUCED FROM 75 TO 37½c.
SOLID COLORED PINK LAWNS.
SOLID COLORED BLUE LAWNS.
SOLID COLORED BUFF LAWNS.
SOLID COLORED GREEN LAWNS.
SOLID COLORED BLACK LAWNS.
BLACK HERNANIES. BLACK HERNANIES.

THE LARGEST LINE AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BLACK HERNANIES ARE AT NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET. TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS FOR TOURISTS. THE BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES. A COMPLETE LINE OF WHITE PIQUES IN CORDS.

STRIPES AND FIGURES AT 25c., AND ONLY TO BE FOUND

At Proctor's Old Stand,

1t No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

SEWING MACHINES.

THE

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

4 mws PHILADELPHIA.

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE,

CAPE MAY, N. J.

This favorite FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, with additional home-like comforts and attractions, will be reopened on JUNE 18.

Terms, $21·00 per week.

Application to be made to

LYCETT & SAWYER,

6 1 20t*4p Cape May, New Jersey.

COLONNADE HOTEL.

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., | DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. Paris. [3 1

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION,

AT CHARLES F. HASELTINES ART GALLERY,

No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, Braun's famous Autotypes (of Paris), comprising Paintings, Drawings, Frescoes, Statuary of the galleries of Paris, Vienna, Florence, Rome, Milan, Basle, Saxe-Weimar, etc., etc., amounting to 6000 diverse subjects. Also, 800 diverse views of European scenery and antiquities.

Particular attention is called to "Moses," by Michel Angelo, as never before exhibited; the new series of Paintings by Carlo Dolci, Carloni, Salvi, Guido Reni, etc.; the whole collection of Rousseau's Landscapes; and the Rembrandt Collection of the Gallery of Cassel. 11 19rp

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 19t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The Annual Commencement of the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The ceremonies connected with the annual commencement of the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia begin this afternoon, and continue through to-morrow and Friday. The annual joint meeting of the trustees and overseers of the school is being held at Spencer Hall, Thirty-ninth and Walnut streets, West Philadelphia, this afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. At 4 o'clock a meeting of the corporators is to be held at the same place, for the election of Trustees and overseers to serve during the ensuing year. Rev. John A. Childs is the Secretary of both boards.

The annual meeting of the associate alumni of the institution will be held in the lecture room of the Church of the Epiphany, at Fifteenth and Chesnut streets, commencing at 4 o'clock this afternoon. This evening, at the same place, commencing at 8 o'clock, the annual sermon before the alumni will be preached by the Rev. Frederick Brooks, rector of St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, Ohio; and to-morrow morning the members of the association will sit down to their annual breakfast, at the new Colonnade Hotel, No. 1502 Chesnut street.

The regular commencement exercises of the Divinity School will take place to-morrow morning in St. Luke's Church, Thirteenth street, below Spruce, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock. After morning prayers, essays will be read by members of the graduating class, and the usual testimonials conferred. The clergy are requested to meet with the students, professors, and boards, in the Sunday-school room of the church, and the friends of the institution generally are invited and expected to be present. On Friday morning the graduates of the institution will be ordained to the ministry at the same church.

The Mission House.

The annual examinations of the Mission House, located at No. 3518 Lancaster avenue, commenced on Monday morning, and were continued yesterday and to-day. The closing exercises took place at noon to-day in the presence of a large and greatly interested audience, several prominent clergymen being among those present on the occasion.

THE PUBLIC BATHS—WORK TO BE COMMENCED IMMEDIATELY.—The Police Committee of Councils met this morning in the clerk's office, for the purpose of opening the bids for the erection of public baths.

Before proceeding to that duty, the committee decided to appropriate $500 for the erection of baths in the Bedford Street Mission, and on account of the absence of Mr. Shallcross, a similar request of the citizens of Frankford and Manayunk was laid over for the present.

The bids were then opened, and the following were the figures as offered:—

William H. Cramer, $3345 per house.
Henry Phillippi, $3700 per house.
C. D. Supplee & Son, $2500 per house.

On motion, the contract was awarded to the Messrs. Supplee for the construction of four houses, two of which are to be located on the Delaware and two on the Schuylkill. The sites of the former have not yet been decided, while those on the Schuylkill will be located one on the east side at South street, and the other on the west bank above the Wire Bridge.

The contractor will be obliged to deliver the houses during the month of July.

CRICKET MATCHES.—On to-morrow and Friday the noted St. George Club, of New York, will play the Young America Club, at Turnpike bridge. This season the St. George plays a very strong eleven—stronger than for years—and an interesting and exciting game may be expected. Play begins first day at 2 P. M., and second day at 10 A. M.

The return game between the Germantown and Philadelphia clubs will be played on Friday and Saturday of this week, on the grounds of the former. According to cricket rules and cricket etiquette the match should be played on the grounds of the latter, but we understand that the ground of the Philadelphia Club, at Camden, is in very bad condition from the late rains, hence making the change both desirable and convenient.

The Willow Club, a well-known organization in New York, will visit our city to play the Young America Club a one day's match on Saturday next. This is the first visit of the Willow Club to Philadelphia.

BASE BALL.—The chief theme of conversation this morning everywhere is the game of base ball between the Athletic, of this city, and the Cincinnati, of Cincinnati, which takes place this afternoon on the grounds at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue. The various ball headquarters were crowded, and the speculations as to the result of the game were decidedly interesting. Philadelphians were confident of a victory for their representatives, and the Ohioans were equally as sure of a victory for the Red Stockings. The conversation at times became heated, and in many instances resulted in the different parties backing their opinions with cash. Betting was lively among the gamesters, with slight odds in favor of the visiting club. The overwhelming defeat of the Atlantic on Monday by the Athletic has served to create such an excitement as has not been witnessed in our city for years. Both nines are in splendid trim for the fray, and it seems that the result will depend upon that one which will have the most luck.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The Germantown temperance people are talking of a grand demonstration at Hunting Park on the Fourth of July.

—Peter Ehrenberg, *alias* Pete Pretzels, who was shot during the firemen's row on Sunday morning, is a policemen under Mayor Fox.

—An effort is being made in Germantown to organize two or three companies of volunteers, with every prospect of success.

—The Democratic State House Row politicians have already fixed the nominations for the October elections.

—Rents in Germantown are now at a reasonable figure, and the supply is quite equal to the demand.

—In our later editions of to-day will be found a full report of the Athletic-Red Stocking game.

—Our suburban farmers are now making hay as fast as possible.

—Next Friday is the Masonic day of St. John.

BROAD STREET.—The mass meeting called for Thursday evening, the 30th instant, to take action in regard to the improvement of Broad street, should be kept in remembrance by our citizens generally. No one class of our people is interested more than another in the object of the meeting. The paving and improving of Broad street would benefit all classes alike, and hence all should be interested in the measure. The military and the firemen, it is suggested, should, in a special manner, favor the movement. The suggestion is a good one, for they, as well as other organizations that make public displays, would find in Broad street, if it were properly paved, the grandest avenue for their purpose in the world. Let the military, the firemen, and all other public bodies look into the matter and lend it their heartiest co-operation.

A HANDSOME PRIZE.—Bailey & Co., the famous Chesnut street jewellers, are about finishing a very handsome prize medal, which is to be awarded to the man making the best shot of Colonel James Latta's Regiment (First Regiment N. G.), on the occasion of the visit of the organization to Media on Saturday next. It will be known as the "Bailey Medal," and its donors are the firm who are manufacturing it. It is a Maltese cross, embossed with a wreath of laurels and cross arms of muskets, with the monogram of the regiment, "N. G." It is of solid gold, valued at $200, and is a fine specimen of skilful workmanship.

FIRES.—About 2 o'clock this morning, the lager beer saloon of Charles Aschal, No. 3130 Market street, was damaged to a considerable extent by fire. The flames broke out on the second floor, and before they were extinguished the whole upper portion of the building was destroyed. A fireman dropped a child from the second-story window, but those below failing to catch it, it fell to the pavement and sustained severe injuries.

Just about the same time the dwelling No. 220 Currant alley was slightly damaged by fire.

CASUALTIES.—Hugh Sonder, while riding on the front platform of a Vine street car, slipped off, and the wheels passed over a foot, crushing it badly. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Hugh Bruner, aged forty-seven years, fell through the scaffolding at Green lane bridge, on the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad, this morning, and had his jaw and both arms broken. He was otherwise badly injured. He was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital.

AN INVITATION has been extended to the Red Stocking and Athletic Base Ball Clubs to attend the performance of *The Lancers* this evening, at the Walnut Street Theatre. The invitation has been accepted by the clubs, and those who are excited on the subject of the contest to come off this afternoon may expect to see both the victors and the vanquished to-night, provided they go early enough to secure seats.

A ROOM-MATE ROBBED.—William Palmer, boarding at No. 315 N. Fourth street, awoke this morning and discovered that a gold watch and $57 50 had been abstracted from his clothing. Suspicion was at once fixed upon one Mooney, a driver on the Market street cars, who was the room-mate of Palmer. Inquiry failed to point to his whereabouts, and the matter has been placed in the hands of the detectives.

BOXES OF CLOTHING STOLEN.—Yesterday afternoon two boxes of clothing, belonging to the firm of Snyder, Harris, Bassett & Co., No. 525 Market street, were placed on the pavement for shipment. A couple of thieves came along, seized the boxes and drove off with them. One of the cases was marked "W. D. Douglass, Douglass' Landing, Arkansas," and the other, "W. H. King, Upper Darby, Pa."

PRESBYTERIANISM.

The New Synod of Philadelphia in Session—The Proceedings To-day—The Reconstruction of the Church in This Vicinity.

The first meeting of the Synod of Philadelphia, as defined by the late General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, was held last evening in the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, Eleventh street, below Green. The synod embraces all the churches of the reunited denomination in the city of Philadelphia and the counties of Bucks, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, York, Lebanon, Berks, Lehigh, Monroe, Pike, Wayne, Susquehanna, Bradford, Carbon, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Wyoming, and Sullivan—a total of 21, embracing about 41,000 communicants.

The exercises last evening were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Richards, of Reading, which was followed by singing and the reading of the Scriptures. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. C. W. Stewart, from the 16th chapter of Mark, 15th verse:—"And He said unto them, go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

The business meeting was then opened by the Rev. C. W. Stewart, Rev. Dr. Andrews, and Rev. William F. Moore being appointed temporary clerks. About two hundred members answered to their names on the calling of the roll. The session was continued until a late hour, but nothing more than mere routine business was transacted.

This Morning's Session.

This morning, at 9 o'clock, the synod assembled for business in the above church. An hour was spent in devotional exercises, the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Richards, of Reading, conducting the same. Rev. Dr. Rice was selected for Permanent Clerk and Rev. Mr. Moore for Stated Clerk.

The church was well filled, and the calling of the roll showed the presence of about two hundred members.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Allen, Colonel J. Ross Snowden was elected Treasurer of the synod.

A resolution was adopted in reference to the compensation of the Permanent Clerks.

After some discussion, a motion to adopt the rules which governed the late General Assembly was adopted.

In view of the time consumed in the calling of the roll, Mr. J. Ross Snowden offered a resolution, which was adopted, appointing the Permanent and Stated clerks as a Committee on Enrollment, and that the members report their names to said committee, who shall give notice of the time and place for making the enrollment.

Rev. C. W. Stewart, of Lancaster county, offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Synod hereby declares the Presbytery of Octorara to be the legal successor of the Presbytery of New Castle and the Presbytery of Donegal heretofore existing within its boundaries, and as such entitled to the possession and enjoyment of all rights and franchises and liable to the performances of all the duties of each of these presbyteries.

Resolved, That the Presbytery of Octorara is hereby constituted to consist of the members and churches included within the boundaries of the counties of York, Lebanon, Lancaster and Chester, to meet in the church at West Chester, on the first Tuesday of October, at 11 o'clock A. M., and to be opened with a sermon by the Rev. L. C. Rutter, or, in case of his absence, the Rev. H. A. Niles.

A motion of Rev. D. B. Hotchkin to postpone the foregoing resolution until the reconstruction of the Presbytery of Philadelphia gave rise to considerable discussion, but was finally adopted.

A motion by Dr. Musgrave was then adopted providing for an interlocutory meeting in reference to the matter of the division of presbyteries.

A motion was also adopted limiting the speeches in the interlocutory meeting to five minutes' duration.

Rev. Dr. Musgrave spoke in favor of a division of Philadelphia into two presbyteries. He said that the presbytery as now constituted was too large and cumbersome.

Rev. Dr. Breed opposed the division advocated by Dr. Musgrave. He maintained that the running of a line through a compact district gave rise to much confusion. He was in favor of including in one presbytery all the compact part of the city, and the sparsely-settled portion to comprise the other presbytery.

Rev. William T. Eva favored a division which will include a portion of the country churches. He opposed a large presbytery composed entirely of the compact portion of the city of Philadelphia. He objected to centralization, to a "metropolitan" presbytery.

Rev. Dr. Dare thought that the subject had provoked much useless discussion. He thought that the most effective way of deciding the matter was for the synod to hear an expression of opinion of the Philadelphia members in regard to the division of the city into two presbyteries.

Rev. A. H. Barnes agreed with the views expressed by Dr. Dare. He therefore moved that the synod have an expression of opinion from the Philadelphia members upon the subject.

Dr. Musgrave thought that the members from the four presbyteries should retire for discussion, and the result of their deliberations be reported to the Synod in the afternoon session.

Dr. Wiswell was of opinion that nothing could be gained by retiring for a consultation. The question could be discussed as effectively in open synod as by retiring for that purpose. He was in favor of discussing then and there the whole matter, and coming to a vote after all have expressed their opinion on the question.

Dr. Blackwood said that originally he was in favor of one presbytery for Philadelphia, but in order to harmonize matters he yielded his opinion, and now was in favor of the division of Philadelphia into two sections, Market street being the dividing line. The question being loudly called for, a test vote was then taken, and it was decided by a large majority to have more than one presbytery.

On motion, the synod then rose from the interlocutory meeting.

On motion, the synod then took a recess until 4 P. M.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A PHILADELPHIA PHYSICIAN IN NEW YORK.—Dr. Walter H. Foster, who has for some time past resided in Pine street, in this city, went to Yonkers, New York, recently, to purchase a dwelling for his future residence. While looking at different properties in Yonkers, he went fishing on the 10th inst., since which time nothing has been seen or heard of him. A boat containing a knife and fishing tackle was found on the 10th instant in the dock near Dudley's Grove. Mrs. Fanny, the lady with whom the doctor boarded, neglected to report the disappearance of her boarder to the police or to any one else likely to afford any assistance in the matter, until ten days afterwards. On examining a carpet valise left behind by the missing man, it was found to contain a diploma given to Dr. Foster by some medical college, and also a deed for some property in the State of Maine. The police authorities visited Mr. Dudley, proprietor of Dudley's Grove, who informed them that the last he saw of the doctor was some time previous in company with two well-dressed strangers. Mr. Dudley remarked at the time that the doctor did not partake of anything to drink except soda-water. A telegram having been sent to Mrs. Foster, in Philadelphia, that lady arrived in Yonkers on Monday evening in the greatest alarm. She stated that her husband was very abstemious, and also that when he left home he had in his possession a gold watch, together with a large sum of money. Last night she went to Portland, at which place the mother of her husband resided. She also telegraphed to Boston and other places in which relatives of the doctor are living.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.—The fifth annual commencement exercises of Andalusia College—Rev. H. T. Wells, President—were held this morning at Andalusia, beginning at 10 o'clock. The first part of the programme consisted of some thirty-seven numbers of musical selections and recitations, also the salutatory oration. The second part, which, after a recess, commenced at 12 30 P. M., consisted of twenty-eight numbers, including the award of medals, the valedictory oration, the conferring of degrees, and the address to the graduates by Rev. Leighton Coleman. The exercises were of the greatest interest throughout. The annual commencement dinner will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—The following is a copy of a resolution which passed the Board of School Controllers yesterday afternoon, and which was incorrectly reported by some of our morning contemporaries:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Property be instructed not to approve plans or enter into contracts for the erection of any school building in which provision is not made for a reception or teacher's room on each story, together with a permanent washstand, similar to the arrangement in the Fletcher School-building in the Third section.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.—Charles Guison was arrested yesterday at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, on a charge of picking the pocket of a gentleman who was about taking the train. Charles was held for trial by Alderman Clark.

DROWNED.—An unknown man this morning fell into the Schuylkill on the west side, above Market street, and was drowned. His body was recovered by the Schuylkil Harbor police.

A DEAD INFANT.—At an early hour this morning a dead infant was found on Cuthbert street, above Eighteenth.

MAD DOG.—A mad dog was despatched last night at Ninth and Walnut streets.

TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND THEIR HEIRS.—Advice and information given free. If you have any kind of claim against the Government of the United States, write to or call at once upon R. S. LEAGUE & CO., the General Collection Agency, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

JEALOUSY; or, TEVERINO.

A NOVEL.

BY GEORGE SAND.

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We publish twenty-four editions of the complete works of Charles Dickens, all of which we are now selling at retail at wholesale prices. Call in and examine them.

GEORGE SAND'S GREATEST WORKS.

CONSUELO. *Third Edition is now ready.*
COUNTESS OF RUDOLSTADT. *Second Edition.*
JEALOUSY; OR, TEVERINO. *Just Published.*
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THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Famous Speech of Castelar.

He Alludes to President Lincoln.

Great Reform in Switzerland

Separation of Church and State.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

FROM EUROPE.

Trouble in the English Naval Office.

LONDON, June 22.—Vice-Admiral Robinson and Naval Constructor Reed have been notified that their resignations, tendered yesterday, will not be accepted.

The Yacht Cambria

Mr. Ashbury, of the yacht Cambria, has been in negotiation recently for a Liverpool pilot as navigator in the coming transatlantic voyage.

The Weather and the Crops.

The weather to-day is beautiful, but hot, dry and unfavorable to the growing crops.

Another Great Speech of Castelar.

PARIS, June 22.—The journals of this city to-day publish a great speech delivered by Senor Castelar in the Spanish Cortes a day or two since. He spoke in opposition to the plan of the Government for gradual emancipation, but favored the immediate freedom of every slave in Spanish territory. He quoted the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln amid loud applause.

The Crisis at Verviers.

BRUSSELS, June 22.—There is much uneasiness at Verviers, and fears of another outbreak are entertained. The Government is taking precautions to prevent it.

The King of Bavaria and His War Minister.

MUNICH, June 22.—The King persists in his refusal to accept the resignation of the Minister of War, which was tendered some time ago.

Napoleon and Family.

PARIS, June 22.—The imperial family have arrived at St. Cloud. The Emperor has congratulated the Duke de Gramont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon his speech in the Chambers yesterday in defense of the policy of the dynasty.

PARIS, June 22.—The trial of members of the International Society of Workmen for complicity in the late plot began this morning. Nothing important has been elicited thus far. Thirty-eight members of the society are accused.

Church and State in Switzerland.

ZURICH, June 22.—The Council of State of Neufchatel has voted by a large majority in favor of the separation of Church and State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Department of Internal Revenue.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Mr. Schenck to-day introduced a bill to organize a Department of Internal Revenue and to regulate the collection of internal taxes. The office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is created a separate department of the Government, with a head at $8000 a year. There are to be five heads of divisions, with a salary each of $3000 per annum. The bill provides that the number of assistant assessors employed at the time of the passage of this act shall be permanently reduced by the discharge of all officers of that class who are assigned especially to the assessment of any taxes which shall have been abolished by law. It further provides for the reduction of supervisors, collectors and other revenue officials to a large extent.

Mr. Akerman and the Attorney-Generalship.

It is now generally believed that Mr. Akerman will be confirmed as Attorney-General, in view of the fact that the Judiciary Committee has agreed to report favorably in his case, and the President has determined not to withdraw his name. Certain parties will oppose him on account of his past record, but it is not thought the opposition is strong enough to defeat him.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Mr. Conkling presented resolutions of the Union League Club of New York city, for a reduction of taxes, against the renewal of the income tax, etc. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on the bill to facilitate telegraphic communication between the United States and the Bermuda Islands.

He also reported a bill to authorize a direct submarine cable from the United States to Belgium.

Mr. Williams reported, with an amendment, the bill relative to the unlawful certification of checks by officers of national banks.

Mr. Nye called up the bill amending the act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast by way of the Southern road. The bill is known as the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill and extends the time for the construction of the road so that the Company may obtain the right of way through Indian Territory.

The bill was discussed until 1.30 and laid aside.

It was then ordered that hereafter the Senate would meet at eleven o'clock A. M.

Mr. Sherman called up the bill to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes.

The amendments of the Senate Committee on Finance were read.

The proposition of the committee to strike out the first thirty-four sections of the bill as it came from the House, imposing special taxes, was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman explained that the House had provided for keeping up a portion of the special taxes, while the Senate Committee proposed to repeal all of them, except on spirits, tobacco, and beer. The next thirteen sections of the bill inserted by the committee in lieu of the part stricken out were read.

They provide for the repeal after May 1, 1871, of all special taxes except the special taxes upon brewers, distilled spirits, and tobacco. Also, that the several taxes on sales be repealed, except such as are now by law paid by stamps. Also, repealing the taxes on sales of leaf and manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, foreign and domestic distilled spirits. Also, repealing the tax on articles in schedule A, and the special tax on boats, barges and flats, on legacies and successions, on passports and on gross receipts.

A discussion ensued upon an objection by Mr. Conkling that the amendment just reported indirectly involved the re enactment of the income tax.

House.

Continued from Second Edition.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, reminded Mr. Schenck that there was a bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to abolish the duty on coal, and suggested that that bill ought also to be made a special order.

Mr. Schenck replied that he was not instructed by the committee to ask that that bill be made a special order. It had been reported only under the instruction of the House. He himself was in favor of the reduction of the duty on coal, but was not in favor of putting coal on the free list; and he had announced that he would leave the management of the bill, and any motion to be made in reference to it, to any member who was friendly to it.

The motion of Mr. Schenck was agreed to.

The House then resumed in the morning hour the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Claims to pay the European and North American Railroad Company $678,362, interest due to the States of Massachusetts and Maine on money expended in the war of 1812.

After an hour's discussion the bill was passed—yeas, 101; nays, 61.

Mr. Paine introduced a bill to provide for the sale of certain lots and lands in the Sea Islands, Beaufort county, South Carolina. Referred.

Mr. Sargeat introduced a bill to authorize the establishment of ocean steamship service between the United States and Australia.

Mr. Van Horn introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a narrow gauge mountain line of railroad from a point on the Union Pacific Railroad from near Echo City to the mouth of Cottonwood Canon, Utah. Referred.

Mr. Poland, from the select committee on the resolution for the expulsion from the reporter's gallery of J. Scott Smith, correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, made a report, and asked that it be printed, and that the resolution be laid on the table. So ordered.

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FOURTH EDITION

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Indians on the War Path.

Latest Cuban Intelligence.

Athletic-Cincinnati Game.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BASE BALL.

Athletic vs. Cincinnati.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ATHLETIC BASE BALL GROUND, SEVENTEENTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, June 22.—Never before in the history of base ball has there been manifested such an absorbing interest as is felt in the match that is about to take place between the renowned Red Stockings of Cincinnati and the famous Athletics of this city—champions of the United States.

The unparalleled career of the former and the superb play exhibited by the champions during the past season have heightened the interest to such a pitch that it seems to exceed all bounds. As early as 9 o'clock this morning the crowd began to assemble outside the ground, and when the gates were opened at noon two or three thousand rushed in to secure seats. At this hour (2 P. M.) there are over 9000 people within the enclosure, and probably half that number are congregated outside, covering housetops, fences, trees, and other points of elevation within a radius of a quarter of a mile.

The horse-cars running in the direction of the ground are crowded to excess, and thousands line the sidewalks on all the avenues leading to the grounds. The day opened clear and pleasant, with a glaring sun and a slight refreshing west wind. The grounds are in the best possible condition, and everything seems favorable for a fair and well-fought battle between the celebrated clubs.

The betting last night was one hundred in favor of the Red Stockings, but to-day even wagers find ready takers. An immense amount of money has been staked on the issue, and the friends of both clubs are so confident of success, they are disposed to risk their last dollar on their favorites. A great change in sentiment has taken place with regard to the strength of the Athletics within the past month, and it is now claimed and generally conceded that they have a "nine" of such material that is second to none in the country.

The Athletics, in addition to their regular club flag, fly a streamer to-day, on which is the word "Champion," and the immense crowd cheerfully endorse them in their claim, notwithstanding the absurd statement of the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, that the game of Monday last was merely a practice game.

2 25 P. M.—The Red Stockings party have just made their appearance on the field, and were greeted with tremendous cheers by the crowd. Both clubs commenced to pass the ball around, and the respective captains are looking up an umpire.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Distillation of Brandy.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The following is an abstract of the regulations issued from the Internal Revenue Office to-day, respecting distillation of brandy from fruits:—

Distillers are exempted from all the provisions of sections 3, 8, 9, 15, 18, 21, 22, 24, and 45 of the act of July 20, 1868, and so much of the act of April 10, 1869, as is amendatory to section 8 of said act, and portions from the following-named sections of said act of July 20, 1868:—So much of section 6 as requires the distiller to state in his notice the number of mash-tubs and the cubic contents of each, the number and cubic contents of each receiving-cistern, and the number of hours in which the distiller will ferment each tub of mash or beer; so much of section 7 as provides that in no case shall it be for a less sum than $5000; so much of section 12 as provides that no person shall use any still, boiler, or other vessel for the purpose of distilling in any shed, yard, or enclosure connected with any dwelling-house; from all of the provisions of section 17, except so much thereof as provides that no Assessor shall approve the bond of any distiller until all the requirements of law and all regulations made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in relation to distilleries in pursuance thereof shall have been complied with and the penalty relating thereto. From all of section 19 except so much thereof as provides for the keeping of a book or books in the manner to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The preservation of such book or books for the inspection of revenue officers and the penalties pertaining thereto, and the making of returns, provides, however, that the manner of making such returns shall be as prescribed in these regulations. So much of section 20 as provides that 45 gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from grain shall represent not less than one bushel of grain and 7 gallons of mash, or beer brewed or fermented from molasses shall represent not less than one gallon of molasses; and so much of section one of the act approved April 10, 1869, as is amendatory thereof.

From all of the provisions of section 23, except so much thereof as requires that all distilled spirits shall be drawn into casks, and shall be gauged, proved, and marked by a United States gauger, by cutting on the cask containing such spirits, in a manner to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the quantity in wine gallons and in proof gallons of the contents of such cask and the serial number of the packages in progressive order.

From so much of section 25 as provides for the receiving of an order from the collector for the removal of spirits from the distillery warehouse, and so much thereof as requires that the affixing of the tax, paid stamps, and the cutting or burning of the date of the payment of the tax. The serial number of the stamp shall be done by a gauger.

From so much of section 1, act April 10, 1869, as requires that spirits purified or refined in the original course of manufacture must be by a continuous distillation through continuous closed vessels and pipes until the manufacture thereof is complete.

Distillation from the aforesaid fruits, or from the undistilled products of either or all of these fruits exclusively, is regarded as a distillation from the fruit.

FROM CUBA.

The Voz de Cuba.

HAVANA, June 22.—Senors Gilpi and Leon assumed the editorial charge of the *Voz de Cuba* to-day. Senor Leon says the *Voz de Cuba* is not to discuss politics, and not to mention parties or arguments which distract attention from the only object of patriotic duty. The deceased Senor Castanon erred in employing certain means. Senor Castanon had been the defender of liberal measures. The newspaper appears in the same style as the extinct *Prensa* did.

Havana Markets.

Exchange on London, 14½@15¼ per cent premium. On Paris, sixty days sight, 2¼ per cent premium. On the United States, sixty days sight, in currency, 8½@8¾ per cent discount. On the United States, short sight, in currency, 6¾ per cent discount. On the United States, sixty days sight, in gold, 3¾ per cent premium. On United States, short sight, in gold, 5½ per cent premium.

FROM THE WEST.

Chinese for New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—About 150 Chinese arrived here from Omaha last night, and will leave for New Orleans to-day.

Indian Advices.

Late letters from the plains report nearly all the young Indians belonging to the Arrapahoe and Cheyenne tribes, below the Arkansas river, are on the war path, and several trains have been captured and a number of white men killed. It is very dangerous for trains, mail parties, or anybody else to travel below Fort Dodge.

Fatal Affray.

In a drunken row at Windsor, Ill., last night, a barkeeper named Mast struck a farmer named Irwin on the head with a club, from the effect of which Irwin died.

FROM NEW YORK.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Arrived, steamship Hammonia, from Bremen.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Mr. Fitch and the Newspapers.

BASE BALL.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

The following is the batting order of both clubs:—

Athletic—Reach, 2d base; McBride, pitcher; Malone, catcher; Fisler, 1st base; Sensenderfer, centre field; Schaefer, right field; Radcliffe, short stop; Bechtel, left field; Pratt, 3d base.

Cincinnati—George Wright, short stop; Gould, 1st base; Waterman, 3d base; Allison, catcher; H. Wright, centre field; Leonard, left field; Brainard, pitcher; Sweasy, 2d base; McVey, right field.

FIFTEEN MINUTES PAST 3.—The crowd has increased to thirteen or fourteen thousand in and around the grounds. There is a squabble about the umpire. The Athletics name Halbach, of the Keystone Club of this city, while the Red Stockings want Mr. Glover, of the Empire Club of New York. McBride offers to toss for it, but the Red Stockings decline.

The Game Commenced.

After a protracted dispute, John F. McMullen, formerly of the Athletic Club, and now of the Haymakers, of Troy, was chosen umpire.

The Athletics won the toss, sending the Red Stockings to the bat, and at 3:35 the men took their positions.

FIRST INNING.

George Wright was the first striker for the Red Stockings; one strike was called on him and then he hit a grounder over second base. Al Reach stumbled down. Gould followed with a grounder in same direction. George Wright went to the third, whilst Gould took his first. A wild pitched ball sent George Wright and Gould to the third base, where a wild throw of Malone to Pratt sent him home. Waterman struck out.

Allison struck a ball to right field, which Schafer let pass, and Allison reached his 3d base. Harry Wright hit a high foul, which Malone let fall, the crowd bothering him. Harry was then badly missed on a foul fly by Pratt, and, striking one fairly to centre field, was superbly caught by Sensenderfer while running at full speed. Leonard closed the inning by putting a high ball, which Fisler took on the fly. Two runs being made in this inning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Fitch and the Newspapers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The House select committee on the resolution requiring W. Scott Smith, of the New York *Evening Post

THE JULY MAGAZINES.

"THE ATLANTIC."

The contents of the July number of *The Atlantic Monthly* are as follows:—

"The Alarm-Bell of Atri," by Henry W. Longfellow; "A Shadow," by T. W. Higginson; "A Woman's Pulpit," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; "Drives from a French Farm," II, by Philip Gilbert Hamerton; "Equal yet Diverse," by Burt G. Wilder; "Joseph and his Friend," VII., by Bayard Taylor; "An Ex-Southerner in South Carolina," by N. S. Shaler; "Oldtown Fireside Stories," by Harriet Beecher Stowe; "Criminal Law at Home and Abroad," by Francis Wharton; "The Shipping of the United States," by E. H. Derby; "The Tour of Europe for $181 in Currency," by Ralph Keeler; "The Swallow," by Celia Thaxter; "A Day's Pleasure," by W. D. Howells; "Reviews and Literary Notices."

From the article entitled "An Ex-Southerner in South Carolina," by N. S. Shaler, we take the following hints with regard to the condition and prospects of the negroes in that State:—

If one would form a good idea of the condition of the black population in the South, he should not limit his observations to the cities. Although he will there find some of the gravest defects of the negroes, he sees them at the same time where they are shaped by the white population. He should go to the Sea Islands and study the negroes, where they are the least under the influence of the whites. The Sea Island belt is on many accounts the most curious part of the South. At the bottom of the Great Bay of the Carolinas—if we may give a name to the nameless bend of the shore which stretches into the land between Cape Hatteras and Florida—the tides, which have only a foot or two of height on these points, have a rise of about eight feet. This tide acting upon the low shore, as it lifted itself above the sea, cut it into the most complicated system of islands and bays which can be found anywhere on our coast, not excepting the *fiord* region of Maine or Labrador, which it somewhat resembles. Before the war the region was the seat of the most profitable agricultural industry of the South—the Sea Island cotton culture. This variety of cotton requires for its growth an annual manuring of mud from the salt marshes, so that its cultivation is not possible except where all parts of the land can be readily supplied with that material. Before the war nearly every available acre of land here was employed in the cotton culture, and probably at least seventy-five thousand negroes were engaged in it. During the war the few native whites who belonged on the plantations were driven away by our armies, the plantation system quite broken up, and the lands confiscated by the Government. The large native population of negroes was reinforced by all the runaways who could find their way into our lines. This whole body of negroes was, during the occupation of our troops, under an industrious training in all the vices of the camp, diversified, it is true, by a certain amount of ineffectual school teaching. A noble piece of Quixotism sought to counterbalance the evil of the army by the school, and gave to every commander a vexatious body of camp-followers composed of teachers and preachers, who felt quite ready to build a new civilization on the ruins of that his army marched over; but it has left marks of its work little more permanent than the army itself. One sees now and then a schoolhouse which seems to have withstood the elements, moral and material, warring against it. From one, I heard the drowsy hum which is apt to call up a variety of unpleasant recollections to every adult mind, and a certain difference of pitch in that woful inarticulate sound which comes from imprisoned youth struggling on the educational rack, told me that the school was full of negro children. I ought to have gone in and examined the social phenomenon, but one becomes strangely self-indulgent in this dreamy air, which seems always to wrap the Sea Islands, and I could not at that moment have left the sunshine to see the innermost workings of the most wonderful social machine. One finds now and then a negro who can read a little—enough to get an idea of a few chapters in his Testament, or the stanzas of some song-book with which to spoil his wild native airs; more frequently you encounter some correct figure, who gives you a military answer to a question, revealing at once that when the boy was growing to be a man he carried a musket long enough to acquire the spirit of the soldier. But school and army are fading away. There is a steady outflow of the white population of these islands, and their places are supplied ten times over by the blacks of the up country, who come down to the shore with the certainty that the sea will yield them a subsistence of "raccoon" oysters, and with a vague hope that they may find there the Government officer who is to give them the "mule and forty acres of land" which have bewrayed the negro's steps ever since the proclamation.

The intensity of the Africanizing influences at work here can only be conceived by those who know how strong the race characteristics of the negro really are. Observations made upon the negro where he forms only an inconsiderable element of the population are not calculated to show the features one finds here. It must be remembered that a large part of these blacks are sons or grandsons of slaves from the Guinea coast. I was informed that a number of the negroes brought over by the famous schooner Wanderer are still among the Sea Islands, so that this people is more closely linked in blood with the ancient and unalterable peoples of Africa than are the whites of the same region with their European stock. In this multitude, heir to the ignorance and superstitions of that original chaos of humanity, Africa, there are only a few hundred whites, and these are mostly congregated about a few small trading towns. Some of the islands, with several thousand negroes upon them, are deserted by all the whites, except, may be, the storekeeper, who exchanges his wares for the products of the half-acre patches of cotton cultivated by the more industrious blacks, or the devoted Northern woman who toils her life away under the delusion that she can fight all Africa with a spelling-book and multiplication-table.

* * * * * * * *

Until one has had the good fortune to see how thoroughly exotic the negro is, one cannot appreciate the difficulties of making him a part of the social system which fits us. The negro is not easily read; he hides himself, as is the habit of all oppressed races, quite adroitly sometimes. Under his covering of imitated manners or stolidity slumber the passions of a mental organization widely differing from our own. There are some superb qualities in him, and some which make his best friends almost despair. The firmest bases for hope we have lie in his strong imitative faculties.

The all-important question is, what should we do to secure to this people the highest cultivation of which they are capable? Should we begin by trying to force upon them the last product of our civilization—intellectual culture—or should we first try and create in them the conditions of this intellectual culture? It needs no argument to convince an average mind that you could not effect any great alteration in a Comanche by teaching him English grammar. He would be a fool, indeed, who expected that the consequences would be the immediate change in the nature and purposes of the Indian. Now the fact is, we have almost as much to do in order to change the average negro into an intelligent citizen in a white society as we should have if we tried to embody the Indian into our Government; and we have begun by teaching him English grammar. The school has its place in civilization, and, as a teacher, I should be the last to belittle its importance; but it is the last step in the development of a race, not the first, and its value consists in the fact that it is the final result of the education of a thousand years of effort; and when we undertake to civilize a race as foreign to us in every trait as the negroes, by imposing upon them this final product of our national growth, we wrong ourselves and them. Those who are clamoring for immediate high-school education for the negro will be the first to condemn him, when it is seen that this will not give him what he needs. And unless he is trained in thrift, unless he is freed from the instincts which the savage life of a hundred generations have planted in his blood, this education can do nothing for him. The training which is to shape the sensuous, enthusiastic, fickle negro into a useful citizen must be the training which a society alone can give. This schooling must come from the combined example of his neighbors of the higher race—men and women sturdily working out their careers, starting from the same level of fortune as he does; give him the influence of this example, and you give him a chance which he has not at present, which he cannot have until those who have taken his destiny into their hands get some idea of the magnitude of their task.

To give the negro this chance two things need be done. First, every effort must be made to bring the best influence of the existing white population to bear upon him, by removing all barriers of hate which the revolution may have left, and starting that population at once on the road to prosperity. But this population is too small for its work, and is also in itself in need of teaching in its new condition, so that it is necessary to seek in the immigration of an industrious foreign population the teachers needed for the work. Every German family would be to the negro a school worth more to him, at the present stage of his career, than all the universities in the world. I saw at Beaufort a German of that admirable class well trained in both head and hands, who intended trying to found a colony on one of the islands. God grant him success! His hard-working countrymen may do for this black people what the Incas did for the old Peruvians.

Every move of the Government has been clearly against the negro in this district. Confiscating the property of the whites, it cut him off from what would have been, on the whole, the good influence of his former masters. The whites who supplied their places were, perhaps, the worst specimens which could have been sent among the negroes. The property of the whites, taken under the law for the direct tax of 1861, has been absurdly held by the Government, the negroes remaining upon it as tenants at will. They pay a tax equal to about fifty per cent on the cash value of much of the land, and have no certain future. In place of some practical teachings in the arts of life, the Government has endeavored to civilize them with the alphabet. Besides this, the constant tutelage has fixed in the negro the belief that if he will just sit still and open his mouth, Uncle Samuel will see that he is fed.

Experience, which would act in spite of the Government, has taught the negroes something, so that they seem to be slowly gaining in some things. A gentleman of excellent judgment tells me that they are more honest than they were just after emacipation. But there can be no real future until the North learns that they cannot exorcise all the evils here with that idol of our modern civilization, a primary school; until they learn that the negro, if he is to be lifted up to the level of ourselves, must be raised by strong hands and active brains, by helpers who, not seeking to ease the hard road he has to travel, toil with him, and give the real aid of example.

—The July number of *The Riverside Magazine* opens with one of Hans Christian Andersen's pleasant stories, which is followed by an interesting variety of reading matter in prose and verse that will be appreciated by the young people. The magazine is handsomely illustrated and the number is altogether above the average.

—*The Nursery* commences a new volume with its July number, which the little folks will find as usual full of pictures, interesting stories and rhymes such as children love to listen to and learn.

—The June number of the *American Exchange and Review* has an excellent series of practical, scientific, literary, commercial, and industrial articles, covering a great variety of subjects.

—*The Journal of the Franklin Institute* for June treats of new inventions, new discoveries and scientific investigations and other matters of interest and importance.

Two Distinguished Godmothers.

Queen Victoria has lately paid a very unusual honor to a little subject of hers by, in person, standing sponsor to him. The infant thus distinguished is the Earl of Burford, a direct descendant of Nell Gwynne, being the eldest son of the Duke of St. Albans by the daughter of the Queen's late valued friend and Secretary, General Grey. The boy was born under very melancholy circumstances, for his grandmother lay dying in an adjoining room. The other godmother is a lady as popular, and almost as well known, as the Queen—Miss Burdett Coutts; and it may be added, one whose sponsorship is likely to have a more solid result. The wife of the predecessor and near relative of the Duke of St. Albans was the celebrated Harriet Mellon, one of the few actresses who have gained great matrimonial prizes in the lottery of their profession, and whose fortunate fate has led to a thousand failures on the part of luckless aspirants. Miss Mellon was born in 1777. Her mother was an Irishwoman, her father a mystery. In 1815 she married Mr. Coutts, the famous London banker, and this gentleman dying soon afterwards bequeathed to her his interest in the bank, and nearly the whole of the rest of his enormous fortune, absolutely. In 1827 she married the Duke of St. Albans.

Mrs. Coutts had not a relative in the world, and at her death it was found that she had left her fortune—agreeably, it was supposed, to the privately expressed wishes of her first husband—to his grand-daughter, the child of the celebrated Sir Francis Burdett. The lady's wealth was then computed at nine millions of dollars gold, equal to 13 tons, 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs.; it is much more, and it must be owned, could not have fallen into better hands. The Duchess, by a life annuity, amply provided for her ducal husband, but it would seem she had been greviously offended by some of his relatives, and the codicil to her will contained a remarkable clause to the effect that all the Duke's interest in the property was to cease if he permitted various specified members of his family to reside with him for the space of one week, either at one time or at several distinct times in any one year. The present Duke is a poor man for his position, and it is not unlikely that he cherishes a hope that his little heir's wealthy godmother will prove mindful of the former family connection.

The Duchess, who was Miss Mellon, was a remarkable woman, and the present occasion will revive an interest in a now almost forgotten celebrity. Although in later life the wealthiest woman in the world, her early days were passed in penury, and, at times, almost want. Her elevation to wealth and rank had no hardening effect upon her. She was always mindful of those who had befriended her in less fortunate days, and eager to do charities and kindnesses. The following passages in "Lockhart's "Life of Scott," referring to her, will probably even now be read with interest:—

The much talked-of lady who began life as Miss Mellon, and died Duchess of St. Albans, was then making a tour in Scotland as Mrs. Coutts. No person of consequence could, in these days, have thought a Scotch progress complete unless it included a reception at Abbotsford; and Mrs. Coutts had been previously acquainted with Sir Walter. Although she was considerate enough not to come on with all her retinue—leaving four of the seven carriages with which she travelled to Edinburgh—the appearance of only three coaches, each drawn by four horses, was rather trying to poor Lady Scott; they contained Mrs. Coutts, her future lord, the Duke of St. Albans, one of his sisters, a *dame de compagnie* vulgarly called a "toady," a brace of physicians—for it had been considered that the doctor might himself be disabled in the course of an expedition so adventurous; and besides other menials of every grade, two bedchamber women for Mrs. Coutts' own person, she requiring to have this article also in duplicate, because in her widowed condition she was fearful of ghosts; and there must be one Abigail for the services of the toilet, a second to keep watch by night. Lockhart proceeds to tell that it happened that there were already in the house several ladies of high birth who were disposed to hold "Mrs. Million," as Disraeli calls her in "Vivian Grey," rather cheap.

Now, Sir Walter Scott, besides being a thorough gentleman, with a high sense of hospitality which made him most anxious for the comfort of every guest beneath his roof, entertained a genuine respect for Mrs. Coutts, and knew full well that under her foibles lay a large fund of genuine kindness and excellence. He therefore seized an opportunity, as soon as he got into the drawing-room after dinner on the first day of the visit, to take aside a lovely young marchioness and frankly tell his apprehensions lest his wealthy guest's visit to Abbotsford would not prove as pleasant as he and Lady Scott could wish. He pointed out that he could not conceal his contempt for those fine ladies who would go and eat Mrs. Coutts' dinners and disport themselves at her sylendid *dejeuners* at Highgate, and then laugh at her, and give her the cold shoulder when they met her elsewhere, and ended by begging his fair friend to help him in the difficulty. She replied:—"Sir Walter, you have spoken to me as you would to your own daughter, and I thank you most sincerely for the honor you have done me." Presently the Marchioness was seen deep in conversation with the great bankeress; in a little while the other fine folk followed suit; the sequel was that the visit passed off most agreeably, and Mrs. Coutts left delighted with everybody and everything. Indeed, it must be said that she was not one of those whom it was ever hard to please, enjoying as she did unfailing health and spirits, which even the most untoward circumstances could but momentarily cloud.

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The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
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Capital subscribed, **$1,000,000**; paid, **$550,000.**

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INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.
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Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
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These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.
The amount of Bonds issued is **$625,000**, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth **$1,000,000.**
The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.
We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to

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Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

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Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D Randolph & Co

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Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.
They are secured by a first mortgage on 5000 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.
A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.
For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

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Land Grant Coupon Bonds, $1000 Each,

Interest April and October, for sale at $790 each. They pay SEVEN (7) PER CENT. interest, run for twenty (20) years, are secured by 12,000,000 acres of land, all lying within twenty (20) miles of the railroad.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY RECEIVE THEIR LAND GRANT BONDS FOR THEIR FACE AND ACCRUED INTEREST in payment of any of their lands.

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At Closest Market Rates,
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Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

FOR SALE
Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
ALSO,
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Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.
These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.

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Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26 5

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Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment.

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

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Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the

Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company....	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds.....	1,500,000
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The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

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NO CURE, NO PAY! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, at first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp, Diarrhœa Mixture, and take no other. Sold at WANALL & CO'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, and No. 602 ARCH Street. 9 20 1y

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 1s mth

THE CLEVELAND MURDER.

Horrible Tragedy in a Saloon—The Victim Dies in Ten Minutes—The Murderer Arrested.

The Cleveland *Leader* of Monday has the following particulars of the awful murder of Saturday night last:—

On Saturday night the neighborhood of Broadway extension was startled by a terrible murder, committed in the most cold-blooded manner. In the evening Thomas Day, it was said, had a dispute with Richard G. Tong, in Ackerson's saloon. Tong, after a few words, rumor said, took a billiard cue and hit Day a heavy blow in the back. Some bystanders interfered and prevented any further disturbance, when Day left the saloon. In the street he was heard to mutter a few threats, and said, "I'll fix him if I catch him alone." Three officers were in the neighborhood, and having heard of the disturbance, kept a constant watch over the parties. Day left the saloon and Tong approached him. As the officers drew near they separated. Tong went into Granger's saloon and leaned near the end of the counter, where he had a short conversation with Granger. Day came in, bought two cigars, and stood a few moments beside Tong. Without any words he then drew a knife, reached over and stabbed Tong below the left ear, severing the jugular vein. Drawing back his hand he made another attempt to stab Tong in the breast. The latter raised his hand and received the blow in one of his fingers. Day rushed out across the street into Martin Flaherty's saloon. Patrolmen Hohn, Hammel and Abbot immediately pursued the fugitive, and after a short struggle captured him. He asked why he was arrested, and was told that it was all right. Tong fell on the counter, a bystander supported him a few moments and, then let him down easily on the floor, where he lay until noon yesterday.

The neighborhood in which the murder was committed is one of the worst in the city. Drinking houses and houses of ill-fame abound there. The news of the murder spread from groggery to groggery, and during yesterday morning hundreds of persons surrounded Granger's saloon and filled the bar-room. Abandoned women came in numbers to gaze at the corpse and went off in a passing mood of sadness. Tong's former comrades gathered around the bleeding body, and for a moment forgot their thoughtless pursuits. The body bled profusely. It was moved from the bar, where it fell, to the middle of the room, and over a space of ten feet were black pools of thick blood, filled with cigar stumps, quids of tobacco and dirt. The body lay stretched on the floor, the pale face thrown back, the neck, hands and garments covered with blood, until noon yesterday, when it was taken to Howland's for interment. Hundreds of men, women and children crowded around the dead-wagon and stared at the cold corpse.

NOVEL RAILWAY INVENTION.

Its Adoption by the Hudson River Railroad Company—A Fast Train Through to New York Without Stopping.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle.

The Hudson River Railroad Company have just adopted the English method of giving locomotives water, a method at once novel and very efficient. The company recently constructed at Montrose Station a trough in the centre of the track, 1200 feet in length, 15 inches in depth, and 18 inches wide, and caused it to be lined with sheet iron, heavily painted. This trough is perfectly straight throughout the entire 1200 feet. A short distance to the north and east of it is a spring which supplies it with water, the trough holding 16,000 gallons, which can be let into it at will.

Locomotive No. 43, Ned Sandford, engineer, was next taken from the road and put in the shop, where, in a quiet manner, skilful mechanics soon fitted her out with an ingeniously formed pipe, curling from the man-hole in the tender down through the latter to a position inside of the hind trucks, where the pipe forms a half circle; at the end of which is the nozzle, which always points the way the engine goes. Fastened to this nozzle is an iron bar, which connects with a bar from a point near the fireman's box, by which, when the locomotive comes to the troagh, the nozzle or pipe can be dropped instantaneously into the water, while the train is running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The nozzle sinks to only a depth of two inches in the trough, yet even at that depth, when the one thousand feet is passed over one thousand six hundred and thirty-four gallons of water will be found in the tender.

There are many improvements connected with it, all the handiwork of Master Mechanic William Buchanan. He has been at work experimenting since the 20th of May last, and has always been encouraged by Superintendent J. M. Toucey, who has been a firm believer in the plan from beginning to end. The first experiment in taking, or, as some of the engineers say, "jerking the water," occurred yesterday morning. The locomotive dashed over the rails, even to which is the trough, at the rate of thirty-five miles the hour. As the nozzle struck the water, the fluid rushed into the tender with a roar like a young Niagara, and when the trough was left behind the fireman found his tender full.

Every movement was crowned with success, and the locomotive later in the afternoon was attached to the New York special which left Poughkeepsie at 4:15 P. M., which train proceeded direct to New York without stopping anywhere, a feat at once novel and giving promise of greater deeds in the future. It is next proposed to locate a trough between Catskill and Hudson, and points in the Central road, so that, in time, trains aided by this process of stopping nowhere for water may run through to Chicago in twenty-four or twenty-six hours. The Hudson River Railroad Company was the first in this country to adopt this important invention, and in fact all others of any consequence. It is indeed one of the greatest inventions of the age, and must come into general use on railroads.

THOMAS JEFFERSON ON SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—An interesting letter of Daniel Webster, relating a conversation with Thomas Jefferson on Sunday-schools and other religious topics, was read at the anniversary meetings in Boston the other day. Mr. Webster wrote from Marshfield in June, 1852:—

"The Sabbath-school is one of the great institutions of the day. It leads our youth in the path of truth and morality and makes them good men and useful citizens. As a school of religious instruction it is of inestimable value; as a civil institution it is priceless, and has done more to preserve our liberties than grave statesmen and armed soldiers. * * * * * * * *

"Many years ago I spent a Sabbath with Thomas Jefferson at his residence in Virginia. It was in the month of June and the weather was delightful.

"Mr. Jefferson observed that Sunday-schools presented the only legitimate means under the Constitution of avoiding the rock on which the French republic was wrecked. 'Burke,' said he, 'never uttered a more important truth than when he exclaimed that "a religious education is the cheap defence of nations." Raikes has done more for our country than the present generation will acknowledge. I have always said, and always will say, that the studious perusal of the sacred volume will make better citizens, better fathers, and better husbands.'

"D. WEBSTER."

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWAR Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL, 2285 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June —, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on —— June

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 25, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 25.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, July 2, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. 6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 682 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.

JUNE, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, June 3.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.
Prometheus, Friday, June 17.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 2 DOCK Street, Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO. No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 3tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	32
Halifax	20	Halifax	14
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	26

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents, No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 16

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 3 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent. Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 19

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN. No. 10 CHURCH Street (Old Store).

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 5:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:50, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 12 M. (noon), 6:46 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

June 16, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, ant 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:05 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		10:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport		8:00 A. M.
" arrives at Erie		7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		10:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		8:15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie		7:25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven		7:20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport		1:30 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven		2:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie		8:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie		9:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport		8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport		9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		9:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport		12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg		5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		9:25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven		11:35 A. M.
" " " arr. Williamsp't		12:50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven		9:35 P. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport		10:50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:25 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:25 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 8:00 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:15 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:35 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:30 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	12:30 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express leaves daily. On Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	8:20 A. M. and

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 22, 1870.

Base Ball as a Business.

The women are slowly but surely ousting the men from businesses which were once peculiar to them, until that of base ball is almost the only one left in which women bear no part. Every club has its accomplished members who are supported at that club's expense, and who spend their lives in travelling around the country playing matches before delighted thousands, and making incomes in an infinitely pleasanter and more healthy manner than could be done behind a desk or a counter. To what extremities this base-ball business may lead of course it is impossible to say. I do not suppose that the wildest imagination that ever ran riot in a woman's rights convention ever contemplated such a thing as a woman's base-ball club. Femininity will never come to such a base-ball use as that. No amount of chivalry can regard a woman as beautiful with a bat in her hand, or a ball curving its way towards her proboscis. Nor if she be unhappy at home, can it easily be understood why she should be happy upon the home stretch. But these conjectures are vain. The strong-minded women are anxious merely to do the work of men, not the play, and the base-ballers may feel certain that for a time they can have it all to themselves. Of a Saturday afternoon, now that the three-o'clock closing system prevails, the city is stripped of its male clerks. They are out in the suburbs watching the base-ballers—those, at least, who do not take an active part in the game. The number of applicants for membership to celebrated clubs of poor young men who aspire to become great players and be supported as champions by the clubs in question, is beyond all belief. And when you compare the roving joviality of the professional base-baller's life with that of the imprisoned clerk, perhaps it is not very much to be wondered at.

Coney Island.

Coney Island is a seaside paradise gone to the devil. It is like a person with excellent natural abilities, but without advantages of culture and association. The surf-bathing is unexcelled by any other seaside resort in the country, but it is at present given up to the ruffians and the ruffianesses. Week day and Sunday respectable people are afraid to go thither. It is merely the emporium of assignation, where every variety of crime is perpetrated in broad daylight. Occasionally it happens that a family party, who don't know as much as it might about the wickedness of this world, finds itself down there. In that case it takes the earliest means of getting back with its face very red and its clothes very rumpled. The Legislature of New York has already spent a good deal of money in trying to reclaim a small portion of land there in order to build a quarantine station. With quite as much show of reason a little money might be spent in trying to make the place a decent resort for Christian people. No respectable man, woman, or child can at present go there with a certainty of not being insulted.

Moral Music.

The Rev. Mr. Frothingham has been preaching on music, and proving that the way of salvation and the ways of the Centennial are not one and the same thing. He says musicians, as a class, are capricious, unreliable, regardless of the restraint of moral law, apt to fall into pitiable weaknesses, imprudent, shiftless, lacking worldly wisdom and common sense, and he adds that even while we love them we look upon them with a kind of contempt. I don't know how many of these remarks apply to the managers of the recent jubilee at the Rink, but I know that the ushers employed there will not be very prone in future to connect ideas of music with ideas of morality. Poor fellows! they were not paid! The choruses struck. Parepa-Rosa and Kellogg and all the principal singers insisted on being paid in advance. The orchestra on Saturday night absolutely refused to play, and delayed the commencement of the performance one hour, because they had not been paid, but the wretched ushers, whose entire salaries would not have amounted to more than $10 apiece, for lack of opportunity or for some other good reason were unable to act in concert, and consequently lost all. Well, at least they heard Gilmore and his reeds and brasses, so that they have not lived altogether in vain.

The Metropolitan Milkman.

Did you ever see the Metropolitan Milkman? He comes not in a lumbering wagon, with a sprawling sepulchral cover, but in a natty, gaily painted vehicle, which rattles along the road as though it were going to the races. It gleams in red and gold—red as to its general ground-work of color, gold as to the letters emblazoned on it designating the company to which it belongs. So much for the Metropolitan Milkman's wagon. The Metropolitan Milkman himself is a distinct institution peculiar to New York, and with a prototype nowhere in the world he announces himself in a manner startlingly idiosyncratic. The milkman of other cities knocks at door or window, and trusts for recognition to the familiarity of his rap or step. Not so the Milkman of the Metropolis. He may have been serving you for twenty years, but his manner of announcing his presence, with his daily allowances of milk and cream, was his father's before him, and will be his son's after him, and is not lightly to be parted with or modified. It consists in a scream, an ear-piercing and startling yell, unlike any other cry on earth. When a foreigner or a native of another city first takes up his residence in this city, these milkmen's cries seem to him one of the most extraordinary features of the place. They salute his ears any time after 5 o'clock in the morning, and are repeated from house to house, until the respective Biddies make their appearance, and the various pint measures and quart measures are filled. They sound like the war-whoops of tame Indians who yet retain some of the institutions of forest life. Red Cloud himself might have been deceived by it, if his bed-room at the St. Nicholas had been in the necessary juxtaposition to the street, and might have awoke to imagine himself among the wigwams and hunting-grounds of such or the West as remains to his people.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS.—

We guarantee all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also full satisfaction to every purchaser in all respects, or the garments cheerfully exchanged and money refunded if preferred, should we not be able to give satisfaction otherwise.

OUR STOCK OF MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of all kinds, styles, and sizes, is unequalled in Philadelphia for style, make, and fit, durability and general excellence.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets.

BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

PLEASE NOTICE

That we make up nothing which is not good and serviceable; everything is as represented when sold. Suits we are selling at $7, for men, are ALL WOOL *and will wear well, unlike many others sold at apparently low prices, which being part cotton will not wear, and are really dear at half the price they are sold for.*

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments.

O. F. DAVIS, No. 819 Chesnut street.

SEA MOSS FARINE is creating a great sensation in the food market, and its uses, as set forth by the reports of scientific experts, are many and various. In the first place, when employed in the preparation of puddings, custards, blanc mange, creams, gruels, and scores of other delicacies for the family table or the sick room, it adds largely to the quantity of nutriment derivable from the other materials; and in the second place renders the dish, whatever it may be, far more digestible and agreeable to the taste than it would have been without this cheap and pure ingredient. Such is the testimony of a large number of the most prominent hotel-keepers in New York and other cities. It is being used largely in all the hospitals, and will prove a lasting blessing to the poor.

A CHILD'S TONIC, grateful to the taste, a powerful invigorator and appetizer, and a gentle and safe vermifuge is required, and should always be kept on hand in every family. Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge answers all these requisites, and a few doses occasionally will do much towards maintaining a child's health. Sold everywhere.

Small size, 37 cents; double size, 50 cents per bottle.

JUST THE THING

FOR THE SEASHORE

are the

SKELETON

BANNOCKBURN SUITS,

made by

CHARLES STOKES,

No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET.

PLEASE NOTICE.—The King of Prussia, as Grand Master of the Freemasons in that monarchy, had a neat tableau with emblematic decorations presented to him, the centre of this chart containing an ode entitled "The Lord's Prayer of the Freemasons," a poem dedicated to him. This poem has been translated into the English language by Julius Frankel, and beautifully embellished in eight colors. The lithograph has been executed with much taste in the establishment of Duval & Hunter, No. 233 S. Fifth street.

The chart is for sale by John Weik, Publisher, No. 605 Sansom street, at the reasonable price of $1 per copy.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

PEARLS AND RUBIES.—When rosy lips part, pearls should glitter behind them. To preserve and beautify the dental enamel, there is no preparation like Sozodont, a compound of the most wholesome, vegetable antiseptics, among which the Bark of the South American Soap Tree, known to the natives as QUILLAY, and used by the Spanish Americans for cleansing, without impairing the most delicate fabrics, is most important.

TOO MUCH TRUTH often attaches to the remarks made in regard to uncivil hotel clerks. At the American House, Boston, the employes take pleasure in ministering to the wants of guests.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

"SPAULDING'S GLUE" will just suit you.

MAGAZINES

for

July.

We receive fresh goods from the other si

"Atlantic Monthly,"

And thus we have

"Once a Month"

A new supply of foreign fabrics in addition to our stock of domestics, which is full and fresh

"Every Saturday,"

Enabling us to offer

"All the Year Round"

To gentlemen and also to

"Our Young Folks"

The best assortment of

Fine Ready-Made Clothing

To be found in Philadelphia.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, Oak Hall.

DIED.

DEETZ.—On the morning of the 19th instant, DANIEL B. DEETZ, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Palestine Lodge, No. 271, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Sellersville, Bucks county, Pa., on Thursday morning, the 23d instant, at 9 o'clock. Cars leave N. P. R. R. Depot at 7:35 A. M.

JOHNSON.—At his residence, Germantown, 6th month, 22d instant, Dr. WILLIAM N. JOHNSON.

KANE.—On the 20th instant, THERESA, wife of Arthur C. Kane, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 127 Callowhill street, on Thursday morning, the 23d instant, at 8½ o'clock.

MCALLISTER.—On the 21st instant, JOHN A. MCALLISTER, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 725 Erie street, on Friday at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Woodlands.

TOBIAS.—On the 18th instant, MARGARET, native of Teneriffe, relict of Solomon Tobias, in the 62d year of her age.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER, Makers,

325 wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

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Illuminated with ARMS, CRESTS and MONOGRAMS in the highest style of art.

INITIALS and MONOGRAMS stamped in colors gratis.

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Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,

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JONES'

ONE-PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.

OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.

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GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM

PATTERN SHIRTS,

MADE BY R. EAYRE,

ONLY, (5 4 wfm4mSp

58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

WANTS.

A THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED double-entry Book-keeper and Accountant desires a situation, temporary or permanent, at a low salary. Can give excellent references. Will take charge of sets of books or act in any business capacity. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box 1870, Philadelphia P. O. 6 10 12t

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

Rheumatism Specially Treated Thirty-seven Years.

Chronic Rheumatism, $1000 paid.

Inflammatory Rheumatism, $2000 paid.

Neuralgia in the Head, $3000 paid.

Articular Rheumatism, $4000 paid.

Rheumatism in Kidneys, $5000 paid.

The above amounts will be paid to any person producing any medicine, Internal, External, Vegetable or Mineral, that can bring forward as many living, genuine, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY, the prescription of one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians and professors. It is positively the only standard specific before the public, being composed of pure and harmless vegetable ingredients solely, containing no minerals, poisonous vegetables, or injurious drugs. It is warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five in every hundred cases treated in the past four years, a result unparalleled in the annals of medicine. To protect sufferers against imposition, deception, quacks, and injurious nostrums prepared by unskilful, uneducated, and unscientific hands, a printed legal form of guarantee, containing name of patient and exact stated quantity to cure, properly signed and sealed, will be given to every patient desiring it, without extra charge, and in case of failure to cure the money refunded. All sufferers should examine the plan of guarantee, which insures a positive cure, or costs nothing for the trial. The safety of this offer, made by Dr. Fitler, is insured to him only by the merit and infallible curative power of this remedy. Names and references of incurable cases, where the money paid has been refunded in full, given at Dr. Fitler's office, where the diploma of Dr. Fitler, received from the University of Pennsylvania A. D. 1833, is subject to public inspection, with the diploma from the Medical Institute, 1833, and the additional vouchers of his professional skill as a Physician and Professor of Chemistry, together with letters and testimonials of leading physicians, clergymen, judges, senators, bankers, merchants, etc. etc.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured H. A. Dreer, No. 714 Chesnut street; also Hon. Judge Lee, of Camden, with 17,000 others.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured David G. Walton, M. D., Seventh street, below Race. He recommends the remedy highly.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured the Rev. John Stockton, Camden, N. J.; a very severe case. Dr. Fitler's office, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs. C. Boyd, No. 1046 S. Fifth; also Mrs. Simmons, No. 337 Dillwyn street. Never failed.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. William B. Elliott, No. 804 N. Seventh. Endorses and recommends it. Prepared No. 29 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. Alderman Comly, Twenty-third ward, Frankford. It is the only specific ever discovered.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs. Lentz, No. 136 S. Eighth street; also Mrs. Richardson, No. 1338 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured of Rheumatism the wife of Rev. Mr. Bagge, Falls of Schuylkill—a severe case.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured A. J. Colton, No. 1109 N. Third. A chronic case; tried everything without benefit.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured A. E. Milton, M. D., a celebrated Baltimore physician, considered a hopeless case.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Theodore Davisson, who resides No 136 N. Eighth street; also Samuel Cohen, No. 240 N. Eighth.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured the wife of Rev. Mr. Davis, Hightstown, N. J. A wonderful, unexpected cure.

DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY

is warranted, under solemn oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five cases in every hundred treated.

ANOTHER CURE BY WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

Mr. Shock, No. 1024 Columbia avenue, cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy. No cure, no pay.

A NEW CURE AND A GREAT CURE.

William Weyland, No. 1433 Brinton street, Seventeenth ward, cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A CURE.—FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

James Hinas, Forty-first and Market streets, W. P., cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A GREAT CURE.—GO AND CONSULT HER.

Mrs. E. G. Barton, corner Clinton and Henry streets, Camden, of Rheumatism, by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A GREAT CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

John Weckerly, No. 1119 Buttonwood street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy. No cure, no pay.

NEURALGIA.

A remarkable cure. S. Griffith, No. 709 Kessler street, a very severe chronic case, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

STUBBORN FACTS—RHEUMATISM CURES.

Griffin Scively, No. 229 George street, Sixteenth ward, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

RHEUMATISM.

GEORGE ELLIOTT cured, Frankford; considers it a wonderful remedy.

RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. BACON cured, No. 928 MARKET Street, Camden, by Dr. FITLER, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. SHOCK cured, No. 1024 COLUMBIA Avenue, by written guarantee

RHEUMATISM.

S. C. ZIMMERMAN cured, No. 1748 MARSHALL, by Dr. FITLER'S Remedy.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy has the following advantages:—

First—It is purely vegetable, and warranted not to contain mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious to the system.

Second—It is prepared from the original prescription of Doctor Joseph F. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and now one of our oldest practising physicians

Third—He has made these diseases his specialty, and spent a lifetime in preparing our infallible remedy.

Fourth—A limited stated quantity is warranted in every case, and if it fails to cure the money is refunded.

Medical advice to Rheumatic sufferers given daily, from 11 until 4, without charge. No other disease prescribed for. Advice sent by mail without charge. Depot and Office No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

Sufferers from these painful complaints have only themselves to blame if they permit their frames to be tortured, when a sovereign cure like Dr. Fitler's wonderful Rheumatic Remedy is within such easy reach of even the humblest in the land. As to its curative properties in rheumatism, gout, and neuralgia, no one, who is not wilfully blind, can entertain the shadow of a doubt. Thousands of the worst cases known to the medical faculty have been cured by it, and hundreds of the certificates given in its favor are from judges, lawyers, physicians, merchants, tradesmen, etc., in our very midst, who are living evidences of its miraculous power. It is sold everywhere, and rheumatic and neuralgic sufferers owe it to themselves to make a trial of its virtues. ws

MEDICAL.

The Era of Revolutions.

If the jog-trot slaves of precedent and routine who flourished a century ago could now revisit the scenes of their former labors, how completely they would be taken aback by the wholesome innovations which modern skill, knowledge, and enterprise have made upon their musty precepts and purblind practice! In medicine, especially, we have got entirely out of the old worn-out grooves, and taken a new and more philosophical road to health.

The German School of Medical Chemistry is perhaps the most progressive and successful. It has repudiated the stereotyped potions of the past, and substituted in their stead a new class of alteratives and restoratives capable, it would seem, of working wonders. Prominent, perhaps foremost, among these stand the well-known household remedies—

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC,

AND

HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN PILLS.

They are the Greatest Known Remedies

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

These medicines have acquired a reputation exceeded by none, and when we see such names as those of Chief Justice Thompson, ex-Chief Justice Woodward, Justice Sharswood, Mayor Rogers, of Buffalo, New York, together with those of the leading clergy of the country, and prominent statesmen and citizens, appended to strong testimonials in favor of these popular preparations, we recognize the evidence thus volunteered as unimpeachable and conclusive. Such men do not give their sanction and approval to articles which they do not KNOW to be of sterling excellence, and therefore when they state through the columns of the press that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is a valuable medicine in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia, "of great benefit in cases of Debility and want of Nervous action," and "a safe and valuable preparation for General Debility and Liver Complaint," we feel assured that they speak from actual EXPERIENCE and OBSERVATION, and with a due sense of the weight of their influence and of the words they employ.

The testimony in relation to the TONIC, which contains a stimulating element omitted in the Bitters, is equally satisfactory.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters The price of the Tonic is $1·50 per bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound and be benefited will most certainly be deceived.

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pill

Is also highly extolled and pronounced to be the most efficient Cathartic known to the Medical World. Being composed of the ACTIVE PRINCIPLE of Mandrake, in combination with other effective ingredients, they act more powerfully upon the Liver and Secretive Organs than any other Pills. Their operation is free from griping or nausea.

Two Pills a Dose.

It does not require a handful of them to produce the desired effect. From personal experience and otherwise, we have no hesitation in saying that, taken in connection with the Bitters and Tonic, they will speedily cure the most severe and long-standing cases of Liver Complaints, Constipation, or any other derangements of the organs of digestion.

The Pills will Purify the Blood, will thoroughly cleanse the Liver of all unhealthy impurities, and relieve the Stomach and Bowels, while the Bitters or Tonic strengthens and adds new life to the entire system, enables the Stomach to digest the food, and transforms the sickly, emaciated, weak, and feeble body into one of health, strength, and vigor.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND DEPOT FOR

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